REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.497.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	[illegible]
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs 5 0
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Bombay via Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 20th May 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May and on FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Stabbart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Tuticorin	14
" Rutnagherry	7	" Colombo	15
" Vingorla	7	" Galle	16
" Goa	7	" Neg pa'am	18
" Carwar	8	" Madras	21
" Mangalore	9	" Coconada	23
" Cannanore	10	" Vizagapatam	24
" Tellicherry	10	" Bimlipatam	24
" Calicut	11	" Callingapatam	25
" Beypore	11	" Gopalpore	25
" Cochin	12	" False Point	26
" Alleppey	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSREH	[illegible]
" Kurrachee	9	" Mahomerah	24
" Muscat	12	" Fao	24
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Bushire	26
" Linga	16	" Linga	29
" Baharein	17	" Bunder Abbas	30
" Bushire	18	" Jask	31
" Fao	20	" Gwadur ....June.	2
" Mahomerah	20	" Kurrachee	6
Arrives BUSREH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th May 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible]IA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
[illegible]RALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
[illegible]TRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
[illegible]VIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
[illegible]RALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
[illegible]TRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

[illegible] 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the [illegible]th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, [illegible] notice.

[illegible] of this Company have large First and Second-[illegible] accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a [illegible] on board.

[illegible] hour of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

[illegible]-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ ....Rs. 300
" MALTA .... " 400
" LIVERPOOL .... " 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	[illegible]

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, either Furnished or Unfurnished, the Commodious and well situated BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 108, with four Bed Rooms, just vacated by Andrew Hay, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the LIQUIDATORS of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will hold an AUCTION SALE at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at their premises in Apollo Street, of all the Right, Title, and Interest of the above named Company to all that piece or parcel of Land consisting of 60 acres of sandy land, situate at the village of Ranjan Khar Dowlee, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh, and is subject to the payment to Government of an annual assessment of Rs. 300.

And also, full right and liberty to remove sand from the whole length of the said 60 acres of sandy land abovementioned during the unexpired period of a term of five years which commenced to run on the 1st day of October 1874. This right is subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the annual clear net earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand.

Also all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Rewas, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 71 acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the piece of sandy land above described, and on the East, West and South by land belonging to Government, and which is subject to the annual payment to Government of Rs. 71-8-6.

For further particulars and information, apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1876.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS

OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch..Rs 1 8 to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch ..... " 2 8 to " 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases .. " 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch .... " 8 0 to " 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame ....Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do. .... " 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case; Alpine Club pattern ....Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size " 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern .... " 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood .....Rs. 4 and " 6 0
Maximum do. do. ..... " 7 and " 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY.

LAST NIGHT OF

"ORANGE BLOSSOMS,"

AND

CAMARALZAMAN ! ! !

OR

THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

During the Burlesque will be introduced

NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW CHORUSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.......... Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at English Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

STAGE MANAGER .... MR. M. COMERFORD.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are requested to be on board not later than 5 P.M., as the Steamer will SAIL POSITIVELY at 6 o'clock THIS EVENING.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1876.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER L C STEVENSON (S.)

THE STATEMENT being READY, CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that the SURPLUS AMOUNT deposited will be REFUNDED, on presentation of the RECEIPTS originally granted.

The Statement can be inspected at the Office of the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, for the purpose of approving further alterations which it has been deemed desirable to make in the Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

TO BE LET, from the First June, the BUNGALOW, No 167, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bousignac. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for three months either from the First day of June or July, the well known "ANSTEY LODGE," situate on the top of Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of J. E. Bodger, Esquire. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from the First June, the premises in Apollo Street, now in the occupation of James Morris, Esq., C. E. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.
24 inch .... Rs. 120. 30 inch........ Rs. 135.

PLANIMETER, for measuring areas on maps or plans, in case, by Elliott. Rs. 45.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against. Rs. 35.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c., in ivory and electrum. Rs 10.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope in leather sling case, by Elliott Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with stand. Rs. 20.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans. Rs 3-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.
In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

Have the honour to announce that they have been favoured with the

COMMANDS OF GOVERNMENT,

To sell, on MONDAY, MAY 22nd 1876 and following days,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the Highest Bidders, without limit or reserve,

The whole of the

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS,

which have accumulated in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKANAH.

The whole is now on view, and full particulars will be furnished on application.

Catalogues in preparation; Applications for them Registered.

☞ Estate Property, and suitable articles intended to be sold to the Highest Bidders at this Sale must be promptly sent in to us.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS TO THE VICEROY,

CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, good Salesman, Accountant and Correspondent, fifteen years' Bombay experience, is open to an engagement. Address "L.M., *Gazette.*"

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable European Family. Terms moderate. Address "X. L.," Office of this Paper.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 or 3 Gentlemen at Breach Candy, distant only 300 yards from the Swimming Bath. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Poona No. 9, Civil Lines. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, Poona, or Mr. SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co, Bombay.

THE Undersigned having to leave India SUDDENLY on account of ILL-HEALTH, wishes to DISPOSE of the remainder of the LEASE of his HOUSE, 71, Malabar Hill, and the Furniture on terms favourable to purchasers.

E. E. MEAKIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological, Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,

BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, ... capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	..
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	38 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	..	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE "	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC "	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE "	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE "	16 0	9 0
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	2? 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polsck Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN "	20 0	10 8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	33 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	..
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
" RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
" RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
" JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three "	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	..
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	..
EXSHAWS' No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands)	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACOA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA do do do	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Plagniol's) per doz. Qts.	12 0	..
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100—	7 0	
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm recommended	6 0	...
Do do H Stone	6 0	4
GUINNESS' X X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP,

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following:—

An invoice of gilted superior jewellery consisting of watch guards and chain, &c.

2 crates of earthenware, such as sets of washing, crockery, jugs and basins, &c.

1 case of travelling folding chairs.

Few child's saddles, time piece, spare shades, cartridge bag, child's hats, ladies' boots, bird cages, &c.

Few lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved round table, conversation couches, reclining, half back and sofa couches, tea poys, screens, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, easy and rocking chairs, copying press, Bengal cots, brass bedstead, sewing machine, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets dhootees.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few glass fish basins and globes of sizes.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situate at Piquet Road without its Fort walls of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the under-mentioned property on the premises at the instruction of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Piquet Road in the Town of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about 302 square yards, registered in the books of the collector of pension and tax under Nos. 138 and 132, and in the books of the collector of assessment under No. 6, and bounded as follows.

On the north by the property of Luxmon Govindjee, on the west by the property of Shapoorjee Hormusjee, on the south by the Piquet Road, and on the east by the property of Parvatibai, widow.

AUCTION SALE of Boots in Stores of the Army Clothing at the old Medical Stores, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at the old Medical Stores, Fort by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the following boots in lots of from five to ten pairs.

294 pairs Wellington boots of sizes.
721 " Stable boots of sizes.
386 " Ankle boots of sizes.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

4 bales printing paper, 24 lbs., 1 case assorted tumblers, 1 case silk cloth.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy—

H. C. C. | 17-20—3 cases white chapel sharp needles, No. 1-5
H C & C A D 740 | 37-40—4 cases white cotton ball thread, each 160 packets of 16 oz. assorted No. 20-100.
H C C A D 724 | 61-65—5 cases white cotton ball thread containing 200 packets of 12 oz.
" | 69—1 case do. do. containing 200 packets of 14 oz., No. 120.

On account and risk of Mahomedally Esoobhoy—
H C C | 187—1 case ruby beads, containing 300 lbs.

On account and risk of Goverdhundass Huridass—
H C C | 171—1 case Turkey Red Prints, 23 inches 28 yards, 50 pieces

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 4 P.M. in the Jeetha of Thobun Talla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Messrs Philip Mahajun & Co. of Barsee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

100 Full pressed bales good fair Barsee cotton.
100 Full pressed bales fully good fair Barsee cotton.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SPARKLING WINES.

THE Undersigned can now supply "BURGUNDY RED SPARKLING" finest quality. Price in Bond Rs. 30 for a dozen qts. and 32 for 2 doz. pts.

CARTE ROUGE, a light DRY CHAMPAGNE for tiffin. Price in Bond Rs. 17 for a doz. qts. and 19 for 2 doz. pts.

WACHTER'S BRAND in ½ pts. for Invalids. Price Rs. 26 for 2 doz. in Bond.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, 15th March 1876.

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30
ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC, Rs. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.
BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Saunders, Rs. 58.
DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4 per dozen quarts.
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.
G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.
Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

CHAMPAGNE.

FOR SALE, a fresh consignment of FREMINET & FILS CHAMPAGNE, just landed.

This is the most delicate and finest Wine; it will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a Vintage Wine, it is unequalled

Rs. 36 per dozen quarts.
" 38 per 2 dozen pints.

L. SIBILLE & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe "	" 10	"
Chateau de Franda (H. & C. Balaresque).	" 14	"
Les Canons (do.)	" 16	"
Chateau St. Julien	" 16	"
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	" 22	"
Do. (Poyferre)	" 22	"
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	" 26	"

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Geisenheimer	Rs. 18 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Liebfraumilch	" 20 "	" 12 8 "
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	" 20 "	
Hockheimer	" 24 "	
Rudesheimer	" 28 "	
Marcobrunner	" 30 "	
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 "	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche......Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
Eugene Clicquot... " 40 " Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES)....Rs. 20 per dozen quarts
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... " 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm-eaten, in logs measuring 18 inches to 24 inches square, and from 22 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the "Agent Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 7th May 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agent at Bombay, or Calcutta, before the 15th July 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. BIRNEY, Officiating Personal Assistant.

Lahore, Agent's Office, 19th April 1876.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER with moderate Capital, in an ESTABLISHED LITERARY UNDERTAKING. One prepared to take an active part in the management preferred. Address "A. B. C.," care of H. BICKNELL, Esq., Solicitor, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED particulars regarding TWO LETTERS—one written in 1857-8 by a Firm in Bombay to the late Captain T. H. Airey, of the 24th Foot, when stationed at Rawul Pindee, and the second shortly afterwards to the same Officer when stationed at Ferozepore, to the effect that a large property had been left him. A REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED will be given to any one furnishing satisfactory information to

KING, KING & Co.
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI FARMS in the Southern Villages of the ALIBAG TALOOKA, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the year 1876-77, commencing from 1st August 1876 will be held before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1876 and on the following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Collector of Colaba.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 26th April 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

LOST, a CERTIFICATE for One Share in the MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Registered No. 1,192 in the name of the Undersigned. All persons are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING the same or otherwise dealing therewith.

DHURRUMSEY JEEVA, Vadachee Gadee.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay Agents.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED, 1867.

OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York, and Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 8 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

Civil Regular No. 4 of 1873.

Civil Miscellaneous No. 101 of 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA ....Plaintiffs.

THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY ....} Defendants.
W. IRVINE ....}

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M., on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,

CARR G. ARRAKIEL, Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CERTIFICATES of FULLY PAID UP SHARES of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (each of Rs. 400) will be given by the Undersigned, on and after the 15th day of May, 1876, at the Office of the Company, IN EXCHANGE for the RECEIPTS for PAYMENT of the FIRST and SECOND CALLS on the Shares of this Company, amounting together to Rs. 400 per Share paid.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on the 13th May 1876.

J. GORDON, Liquidator.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents, 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON by "ALDEBERT," of Long Acre, together with a pair of handsome Bay Pegu Ponies, 5 years old and sound. Apply to

C. E. BENN, Elphinstone Circle.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

MR. P. A. LOPES,

PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,

AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & Co., BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHY! PHOTOGRAPHY!

OUT-DOOR,

AT GREATLY REDUCED CHARGES.

BUNGALOWS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, TOMBS, &c., taken by the Proprietor of the late Bombay Photographic Company.

Address for further particulars to

THE PROPRIETOR, Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

FOR

MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his patrons *only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month,* so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 20, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY 1876.

THE reports on yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market show some slight divergence of opinion, the public telegrams calling the tone very dull, with a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Surats on the spot, while some private messages we hear of mention a slightly better feeling at the close. To arrive however, prices were no better, and it is by arrivals that we are mainly guided on this side; while we hear of direct advices from New York which speak very favourably of the position of the New Crop, and so long as this is the case we are not likely to see any material advance in prices. The ready and visible supply at the moment puts all chance of scarcity out of the question for this year, and speculations for a rise can only therefore be based on the possibility of a worse out-turn in the coming season.

In New York yesterday, ready Mid. Uplands declined ⅛ cent, while futures, if correctly quoted, were ⅛ cent per lb. higher. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons to date :—

	1876	1875	1874
Three days' Receipts ...	9,000	10,000	9,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,925,000	3,314,000	3,577,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were dull and unchanged, and the London General Produce Markets were also unaltered.

CONSOLS yesterday were still at 95⅜, and Bar Silver remains at 53¼d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day business has been almost a blank. There is absolutely no demand whatever for Bank paper and taking advantage of this the Banks have put up their drawing rates 1/32d. and their buying rates 1/16d. per Rupee. There are no sellers of private paper, however, at the enchanced level, and to all appearance there is not likely to be any business done to speak of until the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-morrow is known here on Thursday morning. Assuming 1s. 8¾d. as the probable minimum, to-day's advance makes the quotations for private bills comparatively high, while should any allotments be made below that figure there is room for a considerable drop, taking the price of Silver as a basis. It must not be forgotten that we are now rapidly approaching the end of the season, after which Council drafts or no Council drafts the value of the Rupee will be guided mainly by the position of Silver. At the Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day, no change was made in the rates of discount and interest, but this cannot be taken as indication of the actual position of the Money Market which shows signs of becoming easier daily.

Our quotations for bills on London to-day are :—

Bank Bills, on demand. 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9⅛d. "

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ to 3/16 premium; 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand to-day has not been quite so active especially for Fours and Fours-and-a-half which are the turn easier. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼ to ½.

THE SHARE MARKET continues strong and in Spinning and Weaving scrip a large business has been done at a general rise in prices of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share. For Bank of Bombays the enquiry is also maintained at a further improvement of ¼ per cent. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 higher and Colaba Press shares have been bought at an improvement of Rs. 50.

THE COTTON MARKET has been extremely quiet and on the Green a further partial decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has failed to attract buyers. In the afternoon there was a shade more enquiry for full-pressed Cotton, but the prices asked by agents prevented any extent of business being done. The receipts yesterday were 10,386 bales, making 28,172 bales for the four days, a comparatively full quantity considering that we are now almost entirely dependent on Dhollera descriptions for our supplies.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are still very strong and a large business has been done again to day at £2-5 per ton, while the speculators in some cases are holding for £2-6-3. By Sail the feeling is still quiet at £1-18 9 to £2 for Iron and £1-12-6 for Wooden ships.

PIECE GOODS in the Bazaar continue to show a slightly better feeling, but so far there is no improvement in prices and the business doing from first hands is still most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	711½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
60,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct / 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
00	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
700	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,125
400	180	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	740
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	905
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	925xd
4,400	1,000	all	60 ps*	Great Eastern	1,140xd
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,015
780	1,000	all	65 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,005
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	930
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,010
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	60 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,160xd
4,000	625	all	60 ps*	Oriental	740
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	850
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	875
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	850
500	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
180	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	730
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200*
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho'lera P & G. Co	200
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	825
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
5,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
600	1,000	..	125 ps*	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,095
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218-3-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	108-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65-7-3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21-13-1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196-9-15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,890
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	21
1,390	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. DIAMOND, Captain G. S. Bosanquet, sailed yesterday for Trincomali.

THE SHIP ST. GEORGE, 898 tons, Captain J. R. Hall, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER CHINGTOO, 304 tons, Captain John Baikie, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE S.S. TUSCANY, 1,063 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PEARL, 866 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Mr. McCorkell and Mr. Silcock. For different ports. —Fifty-five deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst from Glasgow (March 25th), Liverpool (April 1st), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo. —272 bales twist, 541 cases piece goods, 10 packages leather, 7 cases umbrellas, 6 cases champagne, 50 cases wine, 120 cases tobacco, 29,300 fire bricks, 250 casks beer, 2,295 pipes, 8,600 railway sleepers, 10 cases types, 17 cases colour, 40 cases soap, 50 kegs iron, 40 packages hardware, 26 packages canvas, 11 casks earthenware, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Trinacria	Hutchison	Glasgow, Mar 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, &c.
2	Tuscan (s)	Harbord	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Diamond	Bosanquet	Trincomali.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship St George, Hall, to Antwerp.
Schooner Chintoo, Baikie, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Socotra, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ottawa, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Galatea, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool, and Glasgow.
Ship St Bergen, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
29	Dacca (s)	London.
30	Patna (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—3 cases cutlery, Sawyer and Co.
Zealot s—5 cases thread, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Vixen s—4 casks carriage lamps, Bhanjee Veerjee; 52 cases empty bottles, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons.
Trentham Hall s—652 bundles hoop iron, Lookmanjee Ebrahimjee.
Tuscany s—995 bundles hoops and 686 bundles steel hoops, Knoop and Co.
V Schillizzi s—35 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 cases gilt frames and 3 cases thread, H Clason and Co.

FROM LONDON

Galatea s—9 casks hardware, and 43 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lallmeera.
Zante s—9 cases carriage lamps, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essack.
Parsee s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Menzaleh s—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Yeddow s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Zamps s—50 kegs lead ore, Vizbookundass Amrootlall.
Deccan s—51 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 8 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 50 boxes candles, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trentham Hall s—3,269 cast iron pipes, Framjee Dinshaw Pitit.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—70 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—6 bales hemp, Narronjee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee
Turkish Empire—1,2 0 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.
Prince Frederik—500 bags myrabollams, Narranjee Mooljee; 2,667 bags linseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.
Northbrook 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 450 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Philosopher—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Trentham Hall s—42 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee; 116 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 51 bales cotton, Booth and Co.
Khersonese—300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Sewjee.
Zampah s—50 bales wool, Soonderjee Lowjee; 50 bales cotton, Bapoobhoy Visram; 30 bales cotton, Khuttow Ludha; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee.
Trinacria s—2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Spartan s—35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 87 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee.
Boadecia s—39 bales cotton, Moorarjee Hurdass.
Persia—200 bales hemp and 200 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Autocrat s—200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Glengyle s—64 bundles myrabollams, Abramonty and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Thakersee Khetsee and Co.
Deccan s—10 bales hides, Hassum Noormamed; 9 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 5 cases chundroos, Dhurumsey Velljee; 10 bundles E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 6 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 3,733 bags rapeseed and 320 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Benefactress—2,200 packets linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.
St Bergen—2,300 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—1,950 bales cotton, and 3,816 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Minerva s—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 175 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Deccan s—400 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Dinapore—250 packets linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SICILLY.

Lady Lesgar—249 bags linseed and 126 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·895
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·6
Minimum do. do	79·1
General Direction of wind	NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	230

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Fagan, Capt, Bombay 12th Regt N I, to join, from Surat.
Forsyth, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, to join, from England.
Soady, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 2.

Tandy, Capt, Bombay 8th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

Mr W E H Forsyth, Clerk of the Crown, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st of May next.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

Mr J D Gordon, C S I, Judicial Comr of Mysore, having reported his return from furlough at Bombay on the 29th March, has been granted subsidiary leave from that date to 5th April 1876, inclusive. He resumed charge of his Office on the 6th idem forenoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 17, dated the 8th inst, Mr T H Jewett, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 11th inst.

With reference to the Office Notification No 16, dated the 8th inst, Mr N A R Chambers, Asst Engr, joined the Suptdg Engr's Office, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of 19th inst, and entered upon his duties as Personal Asst to Suptdg Engr.

With reference to Inspr-Genl's Notification No 44, dated the 11th March last, Mr W B Blaikie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, reported his departure on the forenoon of 15th inst, to join the 4th Circle of Superintendence, Military Works.

With reference to Notification No 53, dated 16th March 1876, by the Inspr Genl, Military Works, Maj D Ward, R E, Ex Engr 1st grade, made over charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, to Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

Capt C Crawford, R E, Ex-Engr, 2nd grade, received over charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, from Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of 8th April 1876.

Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, officiated as Ex-Engr, from 1st to 7th April 1876.

4th Circle.

With reference to Inspr-Genl, Military Works' Notification No 45 of the 11th ultimo, Mr A Morton, Asst Engr, left the Kussauli Division on the 13th inst to join the Meean Meer Division.

With reference to Notification No 5', dated 16th March by Inspr Genl Military Works Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Jullundur Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st April 1876.

Lt G Hildebrand, R E, made over charge of the Chukrata Road Division to Maj H F Blair, R E, on the forenoon of the 21st March, and availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him in Notification No 46 of 13th March 1876 on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Lt-Col A D Clay, 3rd Mad Lt Infy, has been appointed to officiate as Comdt. Resident's Escort, during the employment of Maj A H E Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

Lt-Col Clay assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr W E Palmer, Temporary Asst Examiner, 3rd grade, posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 171 of 5th April 1876, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 19th April 1876.

Mr A C Johnson, Accountant, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, transferred under Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 169, dated 5th April 1876, joined the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on the forenoon of 21st April 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 15 months' leave on medical certificate and one months' subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 17th March 1876.

Mr J C Rainford is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway with effect from the 3rd Jan 1876.

Mr W Rose is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway with effect from the 23rd Jan 1876.

Lt J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 47, dated 8th inst, transferring Mr J S Brown, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to this Project, that officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of 24th inst.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J W Buyers, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over charge of the Delhi Division of the Rajputana State Railway to Mr C Thomson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 19th April 1876, from which date Mr Buyers availed himself of the leave granted to him in the Director's Notification No 59, dated 29th March 1876.

Mr J O'Callaghan, Traffic Supt, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 12, dated 7th April 1876, on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No 169, dated 1st April 1876, published in "Govt of India Gazette," dated 8th idem, Mr A C Johnson, Accountant, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties on the Rajputana State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th April 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T Baron, Apothecary, in medical charge, Mooltan Dist, is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from the 11th inst, or such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

Col F W Peile, R E, Engr-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 67 of 8th inst, on the afternoon of the 18th inst, making over charge of his duties to Mr M Rayne, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Barriagar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st June 1876.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAYS.—Open Line.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No, 71 of the 10th April 1876, Mr W E Hartt, Asst Traffic Supt, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the forenoon of the 19th Apr 1 1876.

Referring to P W Dept Notification No171, dated 5th April 1876, W B Gray, Temporary Asst Examiner, 3rd grade, on probation, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the forenoon of 12th April 1876.

Mr T Lawson, Overseer, is transferred from the Bukralla Division of the Jhelum Section to the Indus Division. Mr T Lawson left the former on the afternoon of 27th and joined the latter Division on the 30th March 1876.

The Revd Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M A, Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has been appointed to act as Commissary in Calcutta to the Bishop of Madras (at present exercising the jurisdiction and functions of the See of Calcutta) during the absence of His Lordship and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon from Calcutta.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th April* 1876.)

The six months' leave to Calcutta, granted to Lt J H Sadler, 2nd Wing Subn 33rd N I, by G O C C of the 8th April, p 166, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The leave of absence granted to Capt A H Murray, B Baty C Bgde Rl H A, in G O C C of the 7th Feb 1876, p 40, is cancelled.

At the examinations held on the 1st March and following days, of the officers attending the 18th course of garrison instruction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the following officers have qualified in Part II Examinations and B (G O 275 of 1873)

Officers of British Regts whose names appear in the following list, are held to have passed the "special examination" laid down in Horse Guard's General Order 65 of 1870 :—

No.	Rank.	Names.	Corps.
111	Lieut-Col.	W Rowlandson, (2) (3) (4)	34th Madras N I.
67	Major	T Bell, (1) (2) (4)	Bombay S C.
66	,,	C M Ducat (1) (4)	Ditto.
112	Captain	E G D Beagin,	24th Madras N I.
68	,,	W B Colvin, (1) (4)	7th Foot.
51	,,	T G Crawley,	1-8th Foot.
102	,,	H M Dale, (2)	Madras Sappers.
71	,,	F W V Leckie, (2) (4)	56th Foot.
87	,,	A T Woodhouse,	29th Madras N I.
70	,,	DeL R F Wooldridge, (1)(2)(4)	Bombay S C.
77	Lieutenant.	W R LeG Anderson, (2)	8th Bombay N I.
72	,,	J Angus,	7th Foot.
76	,,	A H Daunt,	Ditto.
83	,,	E C Parker, (2)	56th Foot.
73	,,	H B Ternan,	14th Bombay N I.

74 (4) Failed in Surveying.
69 ,, Surveying.
75 ,, Surveying.
54 ,, Tactics.
103 ,, Military Law and Tactics.
86 ,, Military Law.
101 ,, Military Law.
52 ,, All four subjects.
(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law.
(2) Ditto in Fortification.
(3) Ditto in Surveying.
(4) Ditto in Tactics.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 17th April 1876, directing Surgn Maj T P Wright, to receive medical charge of the 5th N I, from Surgn J L Corbett, M D, transferred to the 4th Bl Cavy.

Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 15th April 1876, appointing Lt S H Exham, R E, to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 15th April 1876, vice Lt W North, R E, granted leave on medical certificate, for three months.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Feb, 1876, appointing Lt A DeV Alexander to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, vice Capt D Adamson, who reverts to his appointment as 1st Sqdn Subn, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj F P W Freeman, 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Dated the 11th April 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Capt D Adamson, 1st Sqdn Subn :—

Lt A DeV Alexander, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

Lt H C Lamb, attached, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th April 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 24th March 1876, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Major G A A Baker, 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer :—

Capt R M Jennings, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer.

Maj E H E Kauntze, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer

Capt and Bt Maj R W Sartorius, V C, C M G, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 15th April 1876, appointing Lt W H Wilson, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt G H More-Molyneux, transferred to the 1st N I.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, April 29.)

Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, Offg Comr, Jubbulpore Division received charge of the Division on the 14th inst, before noon, from Mr C Grant, C S.

Maj M P Ricketts, Depy Comr, Hoshangabad, made over charge of the office of Depy Comr, Hoshangabad, to Capt E W C H Miller, on the afternoon of the 19th April 1876.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his office, to Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cant Mag. on the 20th inst, afternoon.

Maj T Wakefield, Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, on the 22nd inst, before noon, making over charge of his office to Mr J W Towney, C S, Offg Judge.

Mr J W Chisholm, Offg Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him, on the 22nd inst, before noon, making over charge of his office, to Maj M P Ricketts, Offg Inspr Genl.

Surgn Maj J Drake is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Nagpur, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge from Surgn Maj W B Beatson, M D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt C F Call, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return to, the Central Provinces on the forenoon of the 8th inst, from the special duty on which he has been recently employed in connection with the Railway Transport Committee, and is posted pro tem to the Nagpur Division.

Mr D Wallace, Ex Engr, 4th grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, under Sec 1Ca of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 15th May 1876.

Mr E Gulliford, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Hoshangabad Division of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, under Sec 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr W R Gordon, Acctt, 2nd grade, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, in "Gazette of India" Notification No 157, dated 1st current, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 24th idem, and is posted to the Office of Examiner P W Accounts.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr H Irwin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 20, dated 14th March 1876, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 27.)

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, Jhelum, was attached to the Jhang Settlement as Asst Settlement Officer from the 6th to the 21st Oct 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr B H Baden Powell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th April 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette," Order No 147F, dated 15th April 1874.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R A Mackay, Offg Professor, Govt College, Delhi, has obtained six months' leave of absence without pay, with effect from the 12th March 1876

Dr J Ferguson, Civil Surgn of Gujrat, reported his departure from Bombay on the 15th April 1876, on the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette," Order No 1320, dated 12th April 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Dunsford, Offg Asst Supt, is appointed an Asst Dist Supt of Police in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class, vice Mr Hastings, promoted.

Capt E C O'S Horsford, Dist Supt of Police, Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-four days from the 20th May.

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ferozepore, during Capt Horsford's absence.

Mr T A O'Connor, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-three days from the 1st May.

Mr F Kelly, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery, during Mr O'Connor's absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 15th April 1876, directing Surgn T Moloney, on being relieved by Surgn Bate of the medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infy, to join the 2nd Punjab Cavy, as a temporary measure.

This cancels that portion of Punjab Order No 61, dated 19th Inst, which relate to Surgn Moloney.

Dated 17th April 1876, issued at the recommendation of the Depy Surgn Genl, Rawalpindi Circle, appointing Surgn H Mullins, M B (Offg), 3rd Punjab Infy, to the medical charge of Sheikh Budin during the ensuing season.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 10th April 1876, making the following temporary appointments on return of Maj B Williams, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt from special duty :—

Capt F Hammond, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer.

Capt J C Stewart, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Capt W J Vousden, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Capt J B Watts, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

5th Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 17th April 1876, directing Lt J E Mein, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as QrMr, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, consequent on the departure of Capt C Young, QrMr, on leave preparatory to furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion are made with effect from 15th Dec 1875, vice Sergt R Burleigh, Supvsr, 1st grade, discharged at his own request on 14th Dec 1875.

Sergt J Fitzpatrick, R E, Overseer, 1st grade Derajat Div, to be Supvsr, 2nd grade.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr T J P Jeffery, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the New Main Line Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th May 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R D Bayley, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canal, is allowed furlough for two years, under Financial Notification No 992, of 31st March 1876 and Sec 5, Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr Bayley is also granted a month's subsidiary leave on full pay

Sergt J Donovan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

He left the former division on afternoon of the 21st March 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

Special leave for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from the 15th May 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and one month's privilege leave in continuation of above, is granted to Lt W T Shone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal, under P W Code, Chapter II, Sec IV paragraph 28, and Sec 22 of the Civil Leave Code, respectively

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12-30 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Kutch at 7-30 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5-3 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and close at 5-30 o'clock for letters and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At [illegible] and up to the time of starting (7 P.M.) letters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MR. E. [illegible]
SURGEON DE[illegible]
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A KNOWING ONE."—You have not sent us your name and address.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLODWELL—April 5th, at Oomrawuttee, the wife of Frank Blodwell, Esq., Agent, Mofussil Company, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WARD—April 26th, at Rawal Pindi, Mary Catalina Lucy, daughter of Major D. Ward, Royal Engineers, aged 10 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876.

COURTS-MARTIAL in the British Army are often fearfully and wonderfully constructed machines of justice; but we fear that in the armies of Native Chiefs courts-martial conducted on the English plan must frequently be little better than burlesques. It would be difficult, for instance, to exceed in ludicrousness the following record of a recent trial in Baroda :—

A court-martial assembled on Thursday, the 6th instant, at Colonel A. Hardy's quarters in the city, for the trial of Lance Duffedar Shaik Amier, H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry. The prisoner was charged by Captain E. Lynn with—

1st charge.—While at Camp Khadi, on 1st March, with attempt to take Captain Lynn's life.
2nd charge.—Insubordination and insult.
3rd charge.—Disobedience.
4th charge.—Desertion.
Prisoner pleads not guilty.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner not guilty of charges 1st 2nd and 4th, and acquit him of the same. Guilty of 3rd charge with extenuating circumstances.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, sentence him, Lance Duffedar Shaik Amier, H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry, to be reduced to the rank and pay of a Private, and to suffer eight days extra duty.

A. HARDY, Col., President.

21st April 1876.

Recommendation to mercy.—The Court begs to recommend the prisoner, Shaik Amier, Lance Duffedar, to the favourable consideration of the confirming authority of mercy, owing to his long confinement, age, and past good character.

A. HARDY, Col., President.

Approved and confirmed.

J. DIVINE, General.
Comdg. H. H. the Gaekwar's Troops.
Baroda, 27th April, 1876.

Remarks by General J. Divine.—Shaik Amier, Lance Duffedar, H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry, will be released and return to his duty in the 2nd Troop Siledar Cavalry, in the rank of Lance Duffedar. I am of opinion the Court acted right in their finding, and believe with them that Shaik Amier was driven to "disobedience" by the harsh way in which he was treated; and Captain E. Lynn is cautioned for the future, and in his behaving with due prudence and discretion, as a commanding officer, or next time he behaves himself like he has in this case, he will be cashiered from H. H. the Gaekwar's service, and those are no idle words of mine.

J. DIVINE, General,
Comdg. H. H. the Gaekwar's Troops.
Baroda, 27th April, 1876.

How the prisoner came to be charged with desertion which could not be proved is a mystery; and how the Commander-in-Chief came to "approve and confirm" a sentence which he immediately proceeded to reverse is another. An attempt is made to preserve the formula used in similar cases in the British Army, and the proceedings at the first glance look as if they had been cut out of Sir Frederick Haines' military orders newly issued from Simla; but, excepting, perhaps, in the absurdity of the proceedings, there the resemblance ends. The way in which Captain Lynn is bullied by General Divine is exquisite. A garrison farce could contain nothing more amusing than these last words of the irate General—"Next time "he behaves like he has in this case he will be "cashiered from H. H. the Gaekwar's service; "and those are no idle words of mine!" On the contrary, General, these be brave words, and we are no soothsayers if the peccant Captain Lynn is not now, in consequence of them, anxious to hide himself inside his horse to escape from the indignant gaze of the injured but vindicated Duffedar.

WE are not going to undertake the useless task of examining at length the figures and deductions therefrom cited by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in his second lecture on the "Poverty of India." His utterances will fall flat, sharing the fate of all one-sided statements, and we should be content to let them pass altogether unnoticed had he not cited some words of ours and claimed us as his supporters. We have before stated how far we are with Mr. Dadabhai. He says India is a poor country; we have never blinked the fact in these columns, and, in our many controversies in bye-gone days with Mr. Dadabhai's worthier predecessor in his present *rôle*, we continually brought it forward when exposing the misleading reports of the Revenue Survey officers, who painted everything *couleur de rose* for the sake of the glorification of their own Department. Nor have we attempted to deny the other statement, more disagreeable to our *amour propre*, that our administration is not an unmixed blessing, that it is very expensive, and may even in some ways be described as extravagant. We have felt it our duty to demand over and over again a more watchful control of the finances, to point out where economy might be and is not exercised, and recently, in the article quoted by Mr. Dadabhai to urge that it is especially necessary to check as much as possible the tendency of departments to an abnormal growth. We insisted then and we repeat now that of late years offices have been needlessly multiplied, the Civil Service the most expensive branch of the administration has been needlessly and recklessly overcrowded to its own injury as a service as well as that of the finances, and we pointed out that, the employment of European agency being a direct drain on the resources of the country, their emoluments finding their way for the most part to Europe, the Government of India should limit the members as far as was consistent with good policy and inconvenience, employing natives in their stead where practicable, but especially guarding against the creation of new and useless, or, to speak more correctly, unnecessary offices. As Mr. Dadabhai has tried to show that we are one with him, we feel it necessary to recapitulate so much, but we can assure this disloyal seeker after notoriety that there is all the difference between our opinions and his, that there is between honest criticism and seditious declamation.

It is the tendency of all Governments to become extravagant, and to our mind it is one of the most urgent duties of the journalist to keep a watchful eye on expenditure, to expose jobs and extravagances, whenever it may be possible, regardless of persons; in a word, to guard against the sacrifice of public to private interests. In so doing we dwell naturally on the dark side of things. When we find fault with our dinner we do not stop to excuse the cook because his cates, unsatisfactory as they are to our palate, are infinitely superior to native *chupatty* seasoned with garlic. But, while endeavouring to show how India might obtain the same or greater benefits from our rule at a less cost than she does now, we have never doubted that the benefits are enormous and indisputable. The national trumpet is not an instrument we are fond of playing on. We are [illegible] chorus [illegible] much more [illegible] the anarchy which [illegible] at any rate made that anarchy an impossibility. In a country which less than a century ago was overrun with plundering tribes, where no man's life was safe who went on a journey, or his property unless it was buried out of sight—a country naturally fertile but with hundreds of square miles thrown out of cultivation by the wanton misrule of its chiefs, where the most barbarous modes of punishment existed, from which no man was safe until his last penny was wrung out of him for the treasury, in such a land we say we have introduced law and order. A man may travel in safety without arms and with his wealth openly displayed from one end of India to the other, for many miles he will not see an uncultivated piece of land which can be pierced by the plough, and he can nowhere be imprisoned twenty-four hours without being heard by a magistrate, whose proceedings are carefully watched, and who works in open day-light. India is poor compared to a European country, poor to a degree which it is almost impossible for any one who measures wealth by the English standard to realise, poorer far than Italy or Russia, but measured by the fairer comparison with countries governed by Oriental despots, with Turkey or Persia, which are more favoured by Nature in soil, position, and climate, we doubt if the state of its inhabitants is one which should make it the object of pity.

It is worthy of remark that this indictment against the British Government, containing a long tirade of accusations without a single acknowledgment of any of the good India has derived from her connection with England, should be delivered by a member of a race alien to the country—a race which has prospered under our rule in a manner which, as far as we know, is unprecedented in the history of any other class of immigrants in any quarter of the globe. His hearers were for the most part men who owe their education, their position, and their wealth to the power they have assembled to hear abused by this self-appointed and self-satisfied reformer. They have only to step outside the place of meeting, to watch the animation and hurrying to and fro which betokens the activity and prosperity of one of the largest commercial cities in the world, in order to feel that the lie has already been given to the outpourings of the windbag they have been listening to. Let them pause to think what Bombay was when she came into our possession and then take a walk among the shops and warehouses and then to the palaces of the native merchants in Mazagon and Mahaluxmee, which form part of the wealth of the country, before determining that England has drained it dry. We are not proud of the ornamental parts of Government reports. We own to viewing them with the same dislike that we do the not dissimilar literary elegancies of the advertising art, but there is some truth in the remark made in a recent administration report, that a Deccan taluka is the best apology for British rule in India, if one were needed. Let Mr. Dadabhai study the histories of such talukas as Barsee in Sholapore, Jooneer in Poona, or Chandore in Nassick (he can get them in the Survey Reports, and we only ask him to take the statistics which are perfectly trustworthy, and not the letter press where imagination often has an influence,) and learn from them if the national wealth is increasing, or at the low ebb he represents it. Of accumulated [illegible] God knows, but where in every town new houses are being built, where wells are increased in numbers so enormously, and where every kind of agricultural stock shows an increase, it is idle to talk of the Government under which such progress has been made as purely baneful, or in the main as otherwise than beneficial to the governed.

This theme ill suits our pen. Even while singing the praises of Government and showing what it has done, we are sorely tempted to pause, and, not without a slight infusion of gall into the ink which flows for the nonce so full of a mild spirit of appreciation, show where more might have been done and where good has been recently undone by the foolish action of a Department, whose officers were fairly out of their depth, and who were unchecked because the men entrusted with the government at the time were bitten by a foolish economic crotchet. But at least one word of praise, such as they are, will carry the weight due to them from being published in a journal which, whatever may be its faults, has never feared to speak the truth as it appeared to ourselves and which cannot be suspected of undue partiality to authorities. We take leave of Mr. Dadabhai and regret that we must do so without the slightest feeling of respect for him or his opinions. He will always find us on his side when he fights for real economy in administration, when he points out any likely method of enriching the country or profitably developing its trade; his claiming us for his own crew will not deter us, although the penalty is great, from pointing out abuses when we can find them, but he must excuse us if we ask him not to associate us with himself beyond this. There is a proverb about pitch. We do not care to hear our name mixed up with those of the disloyal crew which attempts by wilful misrepresentation to undermine British authority. Our object and theirs are wide asunder as the poles. We only wish to strengthen that authority and preserve it from any injury which mistaken policy may cause it. If Mr. Dadabhai is so very dissatisfied, let him, disclaiming all rights as a British subject—and how glad he should be to be free from the yoke—go back to the Persia from which his ancestors came. India has heard all be has to say so often she can well spare him, and Mr. Knight's cast off clothes will then do for some other patriot who may perhaps be able to claim the right to be heard from the fact of his not being a foreigner.

WE had hoped that the ghost of the Saugor barracks had been laid for ever, but the telegram this morning about Major Faber raises it once more in no very pleasant shape. Lord Napier, who was always laudably anxious to house the British soldier in India as comfortably as possible, induced, it is generally understood, Lord Mayo's Government to sanction the construction of barracks at Saugor in the Central Provinces, on a gigantic scale, and the works were commenced, if we mistake not, in 1867. Four years and a-half afterwards, when they were supposed to be completed, it was discovered that they were unfit for habitation, being cracked from top to bottom. A committee was appointed to examine the barracks, and its report called forth from Lord Northbrook's Government one of the most severe resolutions it ever issued. Lord Northbrook commenced the resolution by saying frankly that the failure of the Saugor barracks was the most signal waste of public money that had taken place for many years in the construction of barracks. So far as we can judge the Saugor barracks must have been entrusted to a set of incapables, who had no claim to any appointment in connection with the work except the all-important one (for India) that they were military men, and as an appointment was wanted for them somewhere, they might as well be entrusted to build costly barracks as anything else. Lord Northbrook did not spare these fortunate gentlemen. The Executive Engineer in charge of the Saugor barracks during the greater part of the time occupied in their construction was Captain Faber, R. E.; the Superintending Engineers of the Jubbulpore Circle, which included Saugor, were, at different periods, Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, Mr. Heyman, Mr. C. Campbell, Colonel Hugh Rose, and Colonel Sir E. Leeds; while the Chief Engineers of the Central Provinces were Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Pollard, and Mr. T. W. Armstrong. Of Lieutenant-Colonel Allen the Viceroy in Council said that "his "antecedents were not such as to justify his ap-"pointment to the post of superintendent of "works at Jubbulpore," and that if a "compe-"tent officer had filled that position, it is proba-"ble that the defects in the construction of the "barracks would have been remedied before they "had become irretrievable." Of Captain Faber, he said :—"The Executive Engineer in charge [illegible] for the duties which he had to [illegible] greatest amount of blame must [illegible] of Captain Faber of all the [illegible] who were concerned with the works. [illegible] be placed at the disposal of the Com-[illegible] in Chief." Commence more or less severe [illegible] all the other officers named, with the exception of Mr. Fitzjames, who received the approbation of Government for the determined manner in which he brought the defects in the barracks to the notice of his superior officers. Mr. Campbell was reduced for one year from the 1st to the 2nd grade of Superintending Engineers as a mark of the displeasure of Government. Colonel Allen having died, and Colonel Maxwell having retired from the service, no mark of displeasure could be inflicted on them. Colonel Pollard was reduced for the space of one year from the 2nd class to the 3rd class of Engineers. Major Faber would appear to have been subsequently degraded. After the publication of so severe a resolution, we are surprised to learn that Major Faber is to be restored to his former grade. We should like to know why he is to be restored. Is it to give him another opportunity of costing the already overburdened country another £166,000, which was the enormous amount lost through the Saugor barracks? And how is it that when Lord Northbrook was in the country no one heard about any intention of restoring Major Faber to his former grade, while now that his back is turned the good work he did is practically undone and Major Faber is restored to honour? This job does not look well, and we think that Lord Lytton's new-born Government might have shown more respect for Lord Northbrook's condemnation of Major Faber, and more regard for the weighty public reasons which influenced him in that condemnation, than it appears to have done. Such conduct would scarcely be possible in any other country in the world, but in India, the Public Works Department apparently look upon expensive blundering and carelessness as the will of God, and rather than hurt the prospects of an incompetent man who has a little influence, they would think but lightly of seeing a number of lakhs of public money thrown into the sea. In entrusting works like the Saugor barracks to the irresponsible Public Works Department instead of to a private firm which could be held responsible to the country for their work, Government committed one great blunder; and in restoring Major Faber to an important position in the Public Works Department, they are now perpetrating another.

CONFLAGRATION AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 1ST MAY.

A GREAT fire occurred at Gudyaleepole in the city at 2 o'clock this morning, and very valuable and substantial buildings, about one hundred and seventy-five in number, and almost all belonging to opulent sowcars, have been burned down to the ground. The exact loss is unknown, but many lakhs of rupees worth of property must have been destroyed. Such great destruction of property by fire has not occurred in the city before; and it was a pitiful sight to see the poor sufferers quite distracted running to and fro in quest of their kith and kin. Report has it that one girl about 10 years of age and one horse perished in the flames. The progress of the fire was checked at 9 o'clock A.M. Sir T. Mahadavarao, Colonel Coles, and a couple of other gentlemen were present up to the time the fire was put out.

Owing to a few cases of cholera having occurred in the city, the detachment of the 9th Regiment N. I. and 1st Lancers were removed from the city about a week ago and are kept in quarantine.

The young Gaekwar and his adoptive mother, Ranee Jumnabaee, have removed from the City Palace to the Mottee Baug, and will continue their residence there till the setting in of the rains. The heat this year is simply grilling.

The Agent for the Governor-General, Mr. P. S. Melvill, I am glad to be able to inform you, takes a very great interest in the welfare of the officers of the State army, and on the 1st ultimo [illegible]nted an increase of pay to all.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 1ST MAY.

WHETHER you were joking or in earnest about *Edwin* I really can't guess, but if there are any *Edwins* up here they should come forward and let the public see whether they mean "business" or not. Don't you think so? Yesterday, people were kept away from Church by a smart shower of rain, a thing the bheesties don't at all like up here, because, I suppose, it interferes with their little game of extortion.

This morning one of the most hotly contested tournaments that I have ever witnessed (so I hear) came to a close, and strange to say though the prize was given by a pair of bachelors (gay ones, too, so the notice said) not a single young lady could be found to win it; that honour was left to a married lady from Bombay aided by an elderly Colonel from Sattara. Badminton is kept up every morning till 11 o'clock A. M., and though one usually comes home with an astonishing appetite to a 12 o'clock breakfast, it is not always so easy to satisfy it, unless a plate of *watery* strawberries and *well* [illegible] cream be thought sufficient. The meat obtainable in the bazaar is so inferior that it is difficult to leave the breakfast table without a call for Hennessy (or any other man) and soda. It seems a pity that Mahableshwur, which a few years ago used to be famous for its good meat, should go *down the hill* in this line. Some people seem to think that our present Governor will come here again next year, but then they have not heard what Mr. Disraeli has got to say about it—in saying so they merely express their own wishes.

I don't know what else to tell you except that the want of water is greatly felt even in the badminton courts of a morning. There is also a grand pic-nic coming off on the 4th instant, to which almost all the station have been invited. The Superintendent, Dr. Mackenzie, has originated a new feature in badminton tournaments by offering a prize to the best pair of single ladies. This tournament has already commenced and is exciting a great deal of interest.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE NEW LOAN.

BOMBAY CHAMBER of COMMERCE, 25th April.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request the favour of your bringing the following circumstances to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In the Imperial Budget for the year 1876-77, published 31st March 1876, it was stated that a sum of £3,000,000 would be raised on loan, of which £360,000 would be received from the Maharajas Scindia and Holkar for railways, leaving £2,640,000 to be borrowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in England; and this statement was at the time communicated to Lord Salisbury in the Abstract of the Budget telegraphed to him. But on the 12th instant—12 days only after the publication of the Budget—telegrams were received to the effect that it had been announced in London, on the previous day, that tenders for a four per cent. loan of four millions sterling would be received at the India office up to the 28th instant, redeemable at par after October 1888, on a year's notice.

The announcement of this sudden change in the intentions and action of Government was followed by a violent disturbance in the Money Market. The premium on sterling exchange, which had a rising tendency, immediately fell about 1½ per cent. or from 1s. 8⅝d. to 1s. 9d. per rupee; and mercantile and banking operations were very seriously interfered with by the prevailing uncertainty as to the extent to which it might now be intended to provide the Home Treasury with funds by loans raised in England. Bankers and merchants who had based their operations on the Budget statement of the Government of India complain that Her Majesty's Secretary of State should apparently have deemed it unnecessary to adhere strictly to the letter of that statement, and that, within 12 days after its publication, his action should have been such as to upset all their previous calculations. Any serious deviation from the declared financial scheme of the Government of India is, I am directed respectfully to submit, only justified by extreme emergency: it results in embarrassment to all mercantile interests, and gives trade an unsound, speculative, character.

The committee therefore desire me to express their hope that His Excellency in Council will be so good as to send copies of this letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and to the Government of India. I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning was as follows :—At the J. J. Hospital, 4 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 1 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 8 under treatment, 1 admission, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 2, Arthur Road 1, and at Camateepoora 3 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths registered yesterday was 16, of whom 13 were Hindoos and 3 Mahomedans. These deaths occurred in the following localities :—Esplanade, 1; Mandvie, 1; Oomercarry, 1; Dhongree, 2; [illegible]wady, 1; Kharra Talao, 1; Oocombarwadda, 1; Khetwady, 1; Mahaluxmee, 1; Mazagon, 1; Camateepoora, 1; Byculla, 2; Parell, 1; and Sion, 1.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

A [illegible], named Syud Ally, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with using as genuine, a forged document, knowing the same to be a forged document, in respect of a passage ticket issued per steamship Pachamba, of the B. I. S. N. Company, that had sailed for the Persian Gulf on the 28th April last.

Mr. Rimington (of [illegible]ton, Hore and Langley) appeared for the [illegible] the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Daniel McIver [illegible] assistant to Messrs. William Nicol and Co. [illegible] they are the agents to the B. I. S. N. Company. The vessels of this company trade [illegible] the Persian Gulf and also to other places [illegible] passengers. There is a vessel belonging [illegible] called the Pachamba, [illegible] bay for the Persian Gulf on Friday [illegible] On the 27th April last, I [illegible] passenger for a foredeck passage [illegible] Kurrachee. I believe this is the [illegible] also produce the counterfoil of [illegible] the passenger ticket book. I believe [illegible] that ticket, which sum appears [illegible] This ticket is not in the same state [illegible] It appears to be altered. The word Ku[illegible] erased and the word Bussorah put in, and [illegible] others added after the word Usoff. There w[illegible] a line after the word Usoff, which line now [illegible] have been erased in part and the word and ni[illegible] written. There appears also an alteration in the [illegible] The figures representing Rs. 15 altered to Rs. 450. [illegible] appears to be altered to 4, the figure 5 appears to be darkened by a pen going over it and 0 the added. These are the principal alterations. Most of the writing on the ticket appears to have been thickened by some one having gone over it with a pen. The same remark applies to the lines remaining on the ticket. I know the prisoner Synd Ally individually. I did not know his name before. I have had transacted business with him for the B. I. S. N. Company more than once. He used to attend to engage passages for passengers for the Persian Gulf; mostly Mogul passengers going to the Gulf. From information I have received, I believe that the prisoner Synd Ally has used this ticket or document knowing it to be a forged document. I therefore charge him with having done so under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that he be dealt with according to law.

At the close of this evidence, the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

A CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Loharchawl, Upper Mahim, on view of the body of Bablia Rama. Deceased was a bricklayer, aged 50 years. The body of the deceased was identified by his brother, Bapoo Ramjee, who said that from his personal knowledge, he knew nothing of the circumstances which led to his death.

Tooraji Chilkoji said—I am a vegetable dealer and live at the same house as the deceased at Upper Mahim. At 12-30 A.M. this morning I was asleep in my room on the ground floor, when I was awakened by hearing the deceased using very foul abuse towards some person he did not name. His wife died some time ago. Deceased used occasionally to get drunk, but for the last few days he has been sober. Whilst the deceased was using bad language, the man now present, named Wittoo, our next door neighbour and his neice, named Kushnee, came into our house and stood near the foot of the staircase. Wittoo called out to the deceased "come downstairs." The deceased came down the stairs. He was smoking a *beeree*. He was sober when he got downstairs. Wittoo clasped the deceased round the waist and threw him down on his back on the floor, and stamped on his stomach twice with his naked foot. He did not strike him with his fist. The deceased laid where he fell and became insensible. I at once went and fetched water, but when I reached him I found he was dead. Wittoo and Kushnee left at once. Kushnee did not lay a finger on the deceased, but Wittoo stamped upon his stomach and killed him. I went and gave information to the Police of what I had seen, and they came and arrested Wittoo and Kushnee. There was a quarrel between Kushnee and the deceased about 10 or 12 days ago. Kushnee used to be the kept mistress of the deceased, but she has left his keeping and would not go to him when he sent for her. It was moonlight last night. We had no light in the room. After hearing further evidence the inquest was adjourned to this day to be held at the Coroner's Office, Fort.

FORGERY AND ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Vishnoo Bhasker a Hindoo clerk, was charged before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, with committing forgery for the purpose of cheating on the 1st May, and also with cheating and deceiving and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of a sealed registered letter and a valuable security.

Succaram Mahadoo deposed.—I am an inspector of branch post offices in Bombay in Ward No. 2, and reside in Khetwady main road. I know prisoner; he is no personal acquaintance of mine. I went to the branch post office on the Kalbadevie road between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. I was called there by a post office peon. I saw the prisoner Vishnoo Bhasker, Ramchunder Vittul, Jannoo Lingoo, Shaik Ismail, Shaik Ahmed and other persons connected with that post office. I was informed there that the prisoner demanded of Sheik Ismail Shaik Ahmed, post peon No. 42, a registered letter addressed to Ramchunder Vittul, and having obtained the letter from the post peon, prisoner signed the registered letter receipt for Ramchunder Vittul, and handed the same to the said post peon. (The registered letter receipt was produced in Court and identified by witnesses). I therefore charge the prisoner with forgery for the purpose of cheating and thereby dishonestly receiving a valuable registered letter and a valuable security.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I am not acquainted with Ramchunder Vittul. I had not seen Ramchunder Vittul before yesterday. I received my information about this case from Shaik [illegible] and other persons who were at the branch post office yesterday. I did ask you some questions yesterday. I asked you why you received the registered letter as it was not addressed to you; you made no reply. [illegible] never told me there was any friendship between [illegible] and Ramchunder Vittul. I saw you once about [illegible] months ago at the General Post Office applying for employment. I know nothing about your [illegible]

At the close of this evidence [illegible] for further hearing until the 5th instant.

The registered letter contained a cheque [illegible] on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. [illegible] to Ramchunder Vittul, a clerk in the [illegible] Department. The cheque was drawn on the [illegible] April last at Kolapore by Mr. A. G. S. [illegible] of Luximon Shabajee Heidoo, of Soopa North Canara.

THE 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS AT NUSSEERABAD.

To the Editor of the "Pioneer."

SIR,—I see in the *Pioneer* of the 22nd April a copy of the Governor-General's resolution of 1 st July 1857, on the conduct of the 1st Bombay Lancers at Nusseerabad on the occasion of the mutiny of the 28th May 1857 as reported on by Captain Hardy, who commanded the regiment. The Governor-General refers to the "display of loyalty, discipline, and gallantry" which was exhibited by this "fine regiment" and he marked his approbation in the above order by the grant of certain special rewards. Now, Sir, I was at Nusseerabad on the 28th May 1857, and all I can say is, that neither I nor any other officer in the station saw on that eventful day very much "loyalty, discipline, or gallantry" on the part of the cavalry. A company of the 15th Bengal N. I. seized the guns of the native battery, as a preliminary to the attempt at murdering their officers, which, however, thanks to their bad shooting, failed, though three bullets were lodged in Colonel Shuldham's horse; and a young subaltern in the 30th Bengal N. I., who happened to be in the 15th N. I. lines, escaped as by a miracle. I was standing with my own regiment, the 30th N. I., which, perhaps, with some few exceptions, had not joined the mutineers. When we saw the Lancers [illegible] motion, it was clear they had been directed to [illegible] the guns. The account given by Kaye is so far correct [illegible] the Lancers did charge in the direction of the bat[illegible] but they suddenly turned about as if by preconcerted arrangement, and their most gallant officers were [illegible] to ride on to the death which awaited two of them [illegible] three others also, if I recollect aright, being at the same time wounded. Not a trooper of the Lancers [illegible] injured, I was informed, at the time, but possibly [illegible] statement may be open to correction. Directly after this complete *fiasco*, which in fact was the turning point in the fortune of the day, the 30th N. [illegible] began to steal over to the 15th N. I. lines, [illegible] the mutineers now had it all their own way. The Lancers remained quiescent. It was believed and openly said, that they had come to an understanding with their comrades in the infantry not to [illegible] against them, and although but few other Bombay Lancers actually left with the mutineers for Delhi [illegible] unhesitatingly and emphatically deny that on the day when their services were so much required they showed either "loyalty, discipline, or gallantry." Of those officers in the Bengal Regiment who were present on that afternoon in May when the Nusseerabad troops mutinied, few are alive or are now in this country; but those that are yet to the front will, I am sure, fully corroborate all I have said.

EYE-WITNESS.

Cotton, Lisle, Lace Lisle, Merino, and Lambswool Children's Socks, and Ladies Stockings, a large variety both in price and quality in each individual kind. Particulars with prices forwarded on application. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MAJOR FABER.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND MAY.

Major Faber, the Engineer of Saugor barracks, who was reduced from first to fourth grade by Lord Mayo's Government, will now be restored to his original rank.

CHOLERA IN BENGAL.

Cholera prevails in Bengal on one part of the line of the Northern State Railway; one hundred and fifty persons died in one day. The disease prevails in the Terai below Darjeeling, and fears are entertained that it may reach that Sanitarium.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONSECRATION OF DR. MYLNE.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

The Reverend Doctor Mylne was consecrated to-day as Bishop of Bombay, the ceremony being performed at Saint Paul's Cathedral by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE HOME PRESS ON THE NEW TITLE.

In reviewing the Proclamation declaring the Queen to be Empress of India, the Liberal papers sharply criticize the absence of words limiting Her Majesty's title of "Empress" to India only as promised by Mr. Disraeli.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LISBON, 1ST MAY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day from Cadiz.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, 1ST MAY.

The Turks have succeeded in relieving Niksich, the insurgents in this engagement having been defeated.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 3rd ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed very dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed very dull.

Fair Dhollers.................... 4 7/16d.

Piece Goods—In the Manchester Market there has been no improvement in demand.

Bar Silver .... 53⅝d.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅝d.

Arrivals from Bombay—Valkyrien and Poona.

THE quantity of Cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March 1876, amounted to 93,811 bales, weighing lbs. 3,67,77,272 or candies 46,909 11·14 of the value of Rs. 82,25,937.

THE appointment of a new Judge to the Calcutta High Court in the room of Mr. Justice Phear, whose formal resignation was announced to the Home Government early this month, will, it is said, be given to Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter who will be confirmed in his present acting appointment.

WITH regard to the affairs of the Fort Press Company which have suddenly become interesting, we do not know what direction the sum of Rs. 500, which is the subject of enquiry, has at present taken. Mr. Moylan, we understand, has submitted an explanation to Government and there the matter rests, apparently, for the present.

THE *Englishman's Weekly Journal* asks how it came to pass that the Prince of Wales thought it necessary to telegraph his sorrow for the death of the Raja of Puttiala? Probably, we may reply, because independently of the distressing circumstances connected with the event, the Prince could not entirely forget the magnificent presents he had received from the late Maharaja.

WE understand from the *Indian Church Gazette* that a scheme for placing a window in Rawul Pindee Church, as a local memorial to Bishop Milman at the station where he entered into his rest, has been set on foot. It is proposed, the *Indian Church Gazette* says, that it should be a Ladies' Memorial; subscriptions from ladies alone being received, and no single subscription is to exceed Rs. 2-8. Subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Crawford Bromehead, Rawul Pindee. Our clerical contemporary has no doubt the scheme will meet with ready response.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 1st April were 4,675 against 4,690 in the previous week. The death-rate continues very moderate in every district in the province. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera during the week under review. From small-pox 280 deaths were registered against 239 in the previous week. Gurgaon and Ferozepore continue to be the districts most affected by this disease. In Lahore and Amritsar the disease continues to decline. The health of the large towns continues unusually good. There were 358 male and 358 female births registered.

THE Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, Financial Department, which we publish to-day in another column, seeking on behalf of the Chamber for information about the new loan of 4 millions sterling which was announced by telegram on the 12th April as having been opened in London on the day before. The Budget statements published in India a few days before afford no explanation of this loan, on the contrary the sum there mentioned is £2,640,000 only. The incoming mail, due to-morrow, with dates from 8th to 14th April, should bring the explanation required.

THE following notice signed by the Secretary to the Bank appears in the last *Gazette of India* in reference to the Bank of Bengal and will be followed, doubtless, by a similar notice in Bombay and Madras:—"Proprietors are informed that Act XI. of 1876, of the Government of India (The Presidency Banks Act) will come into force on the 1st day of May next, and that the registered holders of Shares and Stock in the present Bank of Bengal on that date will be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of Stock and a proportionate number of Shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted under the said Act, two Shares of Rs. 500 each being deemed equivalent to one Share of Rs. 1,000 in the present Bank. Certificates will be received for conversion on and after the 1st May."

ON the day of his departure recently from Calcutta, Sir Richard Temple gave an entertainment on board the Rhotas, which is said to have been of a kind wholly unprecedented in Calcutta. All ranks of native society, from the landed and titled aristocracy down to clerks in public offices, and, it is said, even menial servants, were included in the invitations, and appropriate refreshments were provided separately for Hindus, Mahomedans, Jews, Parsis, and Christians. Whether this curious entertainment was intended as an attempt to inaugurate a great reform in social institutions, or whether it was meant for an elaborate satire on them, cannot be distinctly said. Writing of the entertainment "a Hindoo on board the Rhotas" says:—"What the Christian Missionaries have not been able to do in more than a century, the Lieutenant-Governor has accomplished within a couple of years."

"THE advent of Lord Lytton has given a fillip to the Italian Opera scheme in Calcutta," the *Indian* of the Week says in the *Saturday Evening Journal*, "though, he adds, I cannot hear that His Excellency has made anything more than general promises. At all events, Signor Massa sees reasons to take an encouraging view of the prospect, and it is almost, if not quite, certain that he will bring out a company. It will be more of a speculation than in any former season, for the subscriptions are, I believe, under Rs. 50,000, and it rests with the public to protect the enterprising Impressario against loss, and thereby prevent the final extinction of Opera in Calcutta. The hearty patronage of the Viceroy—patronage, that is, by his presence in the house, and not merely by engaging a box—and such patronage Lord Lytton will no doubt give—will have a wonderful effect."

SOME one in Bombay has sent a paper to the *Indian Mirror* at Calcutta headed "Hints for bettering prospects of Indian Women." These hints, the *Mirror* says, "have at least the merit of originality in them; and suggest food for reflection. It will require time to work them out." The ideas seem to be of the pure "Aryan brother" order and are novel; the writer of the paper says:—

Supposing if two married Brahmin couples be sent (we say two, to make marriages practicable in Europe, when the individuals may happen to have children of marriageable age), one in Germany and another in Prussia; two Purbhi married couples in Spain and Portugal, and two Mahratta ones in France and Belgium, two Mahomedan ones in Holland and England; two Babus with their wives in Austria and Italy; two from the Tamul country in Greece and Turkey; and Parsis in United States, and so on, working the system out gradually and with an energy and perseverance we may be able, or at least hope to see, before long, some creditable and encouraging results although we may, for want of funds, at the onset, be able to send out only one married couple or so; and, God knows, if it may happen for us to see some bright results even in our own life-time, and be able to hail it, as the first step of our regeneration, and emergence from our lethargic condition.

REFERRING to the proceedings against the author of the Black Pamphlet which Sir R. Temple is said to contemplate taking, the *Friend of India* writes as follows:—"With Sir Richard Temple hunting after a stinging pamphleteer, and gagging his subordinates on all hands whenever he can; with so many in high office of a like mind with Sir Richard, and men in authority defending their unpopular measures by disingenuous articles in a favoured newspaper; with the memory of Lord Northbrook's narrow tyranny of the press, and of the less excusable tyranny of Sir George Campbell still fresh, one sees with some anxiety what a noxious atmosphere it is, and what a test is now being applied to the mental constitution of Lord Lytton. If he will but set himself with all his might against these mean and narrow-spirited attempts to mangle and abuse a nominally free press, he will speedily triumph over them, and in so doing will set his character on a pedestal from which it will not be easily taken down. We beseech him not to begin by mistrusting the press of this country, and aiding officials like Sir Richard Temple to crush independent criticism. We have no admiration for the Black Pamphlet, no sympathy with its views, and no faith in its arguments, but if it be true that its Lieutenant Governor is hunting the author 'like a partridge on the mountains,' so much the worse, we fear, for the Lieutenant-Governor."

THE comic gentleman of theatrical companies though often a very serious person in private life sometimes plays a joke upon his friends which even they are at a loss to understand notwithstanding that they may have known his little peculiarities "almost from a boy." Such a joke as this appears to have been played by Mr. Aveling, the leading comedian of the Fort Theatre Company. He was to have played in "Orange Blossoms" on Monday night; but though the Orange Blossoms were ready, and the audience were waiting to learn all they could about them, no Mr. Aveling appeared. Fortunately Mr. Comerford was able to take the missing comedian's place, and thus the Orange Blossoms were saved. Inquiries were made about Mr. Aveling, and it turned out that he had gone on board the mail-steamer and had not come back again. Some of his friends say that he could not possibly have meant to go away with the mail because he has left his portmanteau at his hotel; but if it happens that Mr. Aveling's hotel bill was a great deal heavier than the portmanteau, then we are afraid that rather than stop at Aden and come back to Bombay for his portmanteau, Mr. Aveling will consent to sacrifice that article and proceed upon his voyage. Perhaps, however, Mr. Aveling did not leave by the mail at all; or perhaps he has permitted himself in a playful mood to be carried on to Aden; but in any case he is causing his friends and patrons much anxiety by his absence.

"WE have certainly a very strong sympathy," remarks the Calcutta *Statesman*, "with Indian officers who have to remit money to England at the present ruinous rate of exchange, but are unable to agree with the *Pioneer* when it says—'That proportion of an Indian civil or military officer's pay which he *bona fide* wishes to spend on himself or others in England ought to be paid to him in sterling. An officer should be able to claim that a reasonable fractional part of his salary should be paid to his agent in England in English money.' The claim put in this way will never be listened to, nor ought it to be. But there were old established rules, or at all events an old established practice, if we are not mistaken, with these remittances, that ought not to be ignored. Cannot some of our military readers give us the history of the subject?" The *Pioneer* says further:—"The understood contract with a Government servant imported from Europe is that he shall be paid in a medium of exchange available if he chooses for other purposes than those of expenditure in India. Now, unforeseen circumstances have put a new complexion on this part of the bargain. The Government is left legally irresponsible, but not so morally, it seems to us." The *Statesman* continues:—"We certainly know of no such 'understood contract,' and it is only mischievous to propogate such delusions. According to our contemporary, there is an implied understanding with every Government servant who comes out to India that if he wishes to be paid in sterling currency, or in francs, or thalers, or dollars, the Government is bound to pay him, and upon the basis of the rupee being worth two shillings. Such utter nonsense only diverts attention from the true govermental responsibility in the matter, which is undoubtedly—to bring the standard back to its proper value, the moment it is ascertained that it has permanently fallen."

WE quote the following from the *Friend of India*:—

We have before us a singularly able minute by the Lieutenant-Governor dealing with one of the most important and difficult questions in Bengal, the adjustment of the law of rent between the landlord and occupancy tenants. It appears that the subject has been investigated, and the proposed scheme matured long and carefully, and the result is perhaps the most statesman-like minute that has been recorded under the present regime. It would be too much to expect that any scheme proposing to deal with such a difficult and intricate business should not be open in several points to adverse criticism, but the minute is remarkably able and honest, and affords a solid hope of an early and satisfactory settlement of the question. Reserving comment and criticism in the meantime, we shall quote His Honor's account of his scheme:—

Therefore, in disputes between the landlord and the occupancy ryot regarding the amount of rent, I would propose that the difference be ascertained between the rent of the occupancy ryot and the average rent of the non-occupancy ryots in the district; that, of this difference, a certain share be allotted to the occupancy ryot and the remainder to the landlord, and that the rent be adjusted accordingly; provided always that the rent of occupancy ryot be fixed less than that of the non-occupancy ryot by 20 per cent, and that full allowance be made for the value of improvements made by, or at the expense of the ryot. But I think that, in the fixing of the share of the occupancy ryot, regard must be had to the length and the character of his possession. It will be admitted that Act X. of 1859, by enacting virtually that a ryot of twelve years' standing should be held to have an occupancy status, did assign to possession of a certain limited duration a significance not previously accorded in Bengal; there is no doubt of this, however just and proper the decision may have been; therefore the men who have thus become occupancy ryots are not of equal status with old ryots, whose ancestors may have resided on their lands for generations, though they have occasionally submitted to alterations in their rents. Of such old ryots there are very many scattered throughout the country. It seems to me probable that the zemindars will be disposed to acquiesce in large concessions to the old ryots, who are always much valued and esteemed; while they would look more closely into the terms allowed to those who have become occupancy ryots in virtue of 12 years' standing, under Act X. of 1859.

I would thus propose to take a standing of twenty years as now comprising most, though not all, of those who became occupancy ryots under the operation of Act X. of 1859, and allow certain terms to them, and then allow more and more favourable terms to the ryots of thirty years' and forty years' standing respectively.

With the proviso, then, that the rent of the occupancy ryot should always be less than that of the non-occupancy ryot by 20 per cent., and that full allowance be made for value of improvements made by, or at the expense of the ryot, I propose that, in the event of dispute between the landlord and the occupancy ryot, the difference be ascertained between the rent paid by such occupancy ryot and the average rent paid by non-occupancy ryots in the district, or part of the district; and that the said occupancy ryot then be allowed—

One-fifth of the said difference, if he be of twenty years' standing.

One-third, if he be of thirty years' standing.

Two-thirds, if he be of forty years' standing.

In other words (always with the above-mentioned proviso) his rent could not be enhanced—

Beyond 80 per cent. of the difference, if he were of twenty years' standing;

Beyond 66 per cent., if he were of thirty years' standing;

Beyond 33 per cent., if he were of forty years' standing.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery "Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and is prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is without smell and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the Syrup is free from all the objections which are so often urged against aperients is at once the simple truth and the highest praise which it or any other medicine can receive. We may be wrong, but this Syrup seems to us the perfection of an aperient for patients of any age or either sex. Bottles Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12. D. S. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Michael Harding and John West, of the ship Dinapore, were yesterday sentenced each to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

THE FALSE CHARGE.—The case against the Purdasee named Boodooram, who made a false charge to Mr. Inspector Sweeney, stating that he (Boodooram) was stabbed by a man, named Gungaram, of the Fire Brigade, on the 14th March last, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of another witness for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 5th instant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, two cart drivers, named Narayen Babajee and Dhondee Ittoo, were charged with cruelly torturing their bullocks. On being adjudged guilty, they were fined respectively Rs. 5 and Rs. 3. The former was charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty and the latter at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, both agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DEFRAUDIG THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Borah merchants, named Abdool Hassan Sultan Ally and Tyeb Ally Heptoola, were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with giving a wrong description of goods for transmission by the G. I. P. Railway and booking as dry colour for paint ing two boxes that contained crimson for dyeing purposes, the latter being rated as a higher class of goods, thus attempting to defraud the Railway Company of Rs. 7-9-0. Upon the evidence adduced the first prisoner was acquitted and the second adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

A HARD AND DESERVING CASE.—We are informed that the peons of several branches of the Post Office in Bombay have submitted a petition to Government through Mr. A. C. Stuart, Post Master of Bombay, praying that the resolution which has been recently passed by Government to the effect that all peons employed in the Postal Department shall be paid pension of Rs. 4 each per mensem after the service of 25 years, may be rescinded, and that the rule that the peons in other public offices are entitled to one-third pension after the service of 16 years and half pension after the service of 26 years, may be made applicable to the Departments in which they have been employed. They base their petition on the grounds that their duties are harder than those of the peons in other public offices, that they deliver letters six times in a day, and that they know Marathi, Gujrathi, Hindoostani, and a little of English.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "INDU-PRAKASH."—With unutterable sorrow we have to publish the following telegram from Mahableshwar received to-day:—"Mr. Vishnu Parashuram Shastri Pendit, proprietor of the *Indu-Prakash* Press, died here of brain-fever only after two days' illness at one Saturday night—irreparable national loss." We have no heart to do more than communicate this said intelligence.—*Indu Prakash*, May 1.

HOW BIG?—A big man hailing from Bombay with a roving commission appeared, we are informed, last Saturday evening on the Poona railway station platform, and tried to stop the Madras mail train whilst in motion, but our vigilant and determined station master proved too much for the big man; and we hope the G. I. P. Railway authorities will not fail to place on record this bold service of Mr. A. Sutherland.—*Poona Observer*.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—A Brahmin woman, Mathowbye combe Cassinath Putwurthun, about 45 years of age, was killed on the spot on Sunday afternoon in Suddasew Pait in the city of Poona. It appears that a Brahmin, Purrushram Rugoonath, was riding a horse when the animal became unmanageable and ran away with him when the unfortunate woman who was walking along the road, was run over and injured to such an extent that she died immediately. It is said that the rider has sustained severe injuries by the fall.—*Id*.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and the other members present were Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Barnett, Dr. Cook, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder), and the Executive Engineer (Mr. Walton), were also present.

INVESTING OF SURPLUS FUNDS.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, on the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1875 being brought before the Council, asked why the surplus funds of the Corporation should not be invested in Government securities or otherwise, and not allowed to be idle. He noticed that there were considerable sums on hand, the balance sometimes being above two lacs of rupees.

After some conversation, it was decided that the Municipal should take the opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation as to the powers they had to invest such funds.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that if the solicitors' opinion was that they could not invest the money, steps should be taken to have a clause inserted in the act to enable them to do so.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1875.

The report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1875 was presented. It consists of a summary of the work of the year by Mr. Pedder, with separate detailed reports of the working of the various departments. From Mr. Pedder's remarks we extract the following:—

"I have this year had printed the original Reports of the heads of the principal Departments under my control—the Assessment, Collection, Account, Public Works, and Public Health branches of the Municipality—thinking it well that members of the Corporation should be able to see the results of the working of the executive in somewhat greater detail than I could embody them in a general Report. I shall therefore, to avoid repetition, make my own remarks as brief as possible.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Having been appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, I handed over charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner on the 17th May 1875 to H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S., who retained it till I resumed charge on the 18th December 1875. I must express my obligations to Mr. Jacomb for the manner in which he conducted the duties of the Office during my absence, and especially for the entire success of all the Municipal arrangements connected with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and for the great improvements effected in the Victoria Gardens. Mr. O. D. Clarke, Deputy Executive Engineer, resigned the service of the Municipality on the 2nd March 1875, on his obtaining the appointment of Municipal Engineer, Rangoon. His services during the period of his connection with the Bombay Municipality were valuable, and the Executive Engineer and I myself regret the loss of them. He was succeeded by Mr. Mackinnon, C.E., of the Public Works Department. No other changes of importance in the staff of Municipal Officers took place during the year.

ASSESSMENT.

The gross valuation, on 22 445 separate properties, of rateable property again fell by a little over 4 lakhs of rupees—from Rs. 1,19,65,390 in 1874 to Rs. 1,15,55,066 in 1875. Rateable value has fallen in nine years from 163 to 115½ lakhs, and the effect of this on the Municipal House, Police, and Lighting rates, at 9 per cent., is a loss of revenue of about Rs. 3¾ lakhs, as well as a considerable sum on Water rate and Halalcore cess. The gross falling off in valuation was nearly Rs. 5,75,000, but new or increased valuation amounting to Rs 1,66,000 on 295 new buildings, and 131 of which the valuation was raised, must be deducted. House-building, which is going on at the rate of about 300 new houses a year, does not seem to be checked by, and perhaps tends to produce, a fall in rents. And considering how much overcrowded great part of the population is, the extension of building, even though it adds nothing to the Municipal revenue, is matter of congratulation.

During the year under report House rate was at 5 per cent. on net valuation; Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent.; Halalcore cess, subject to the provisions of Section 95 of the Act, at 3 per cent.; Water rate, by meter, at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; on House valuation 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1½ per cent. on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

The following table will show in a brief form the assessments for the year, and deductions from them, as compared with 1874:—

	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deductions.	Net Assessment for collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate	1874	5,38,423	41,928	8,747	50,675	4,87,748
	1875	5,19,978	27,882	5,141	33,073	4,86,955
Police Rate	1874	2,15,507	9,192	774	9,966	2,05,541
	1875	2,08,899	10,733	420	11,153	1,97,746
Lighting rate	1874	2,15,547	9,508	1,449	10,957	2,04,590
	1875	2,08,939	13,531	2,044	15,565	1,93,374
Halalcore Cess...	1874	2,05,612	16,291	2,334	18,625	1,86,987
	1875	2,13,468	11,264	1,543	12,807	2,00,661
Water Rate	1874	3,01,975	7,464	329	7,793	2,94,182
	1875	3,01,121	5,636	2,541	8,176	2,92,945
	1874	14,77,064	84,383	13,633	98,016	13,79,048
	1875	14,52,405	69,035	11,689	80,724	13,71,681

It will be seen from the above statement that, although the gross assessment as compared with 1874 fell by Rs. 24,659, the net assessment for realization was only Rs. 7,367 less than in that year, owing to remissions and refunds having diminished by Rs. 17,292.

House, Police, and Lighting rates fell off, as has been explained, owing to decrease in valuation. Halalcore cess increased, notwithstanding decrease in valuation, by nearly Rs. 8,000, in consequence of the extension of public halalcore service. There was a small falling off of less than Rs. 1,000 in the total assessment to Water rate, although the number of connections increased from 10,879 to 11,109. The assessment on account of domestic consumption fell by Rs. 1,611, in consequence of the fall in valuation, and that on meter readings by Rs. 2,326, in consequence of scanty supply. For the same reason, the supply of water to the troops in Colaba being very short, the assessment of the supply to Government at two-thirds the public rate fell by Rs. 3,291. These decreases were nearly balanced by an increase of Rs. 6,373 in the revenue on water supplied to manufactories.

There has been a decided decrease in the number of private carriages and horses, attributable to the extent to which the Tramway is used, and wheel tax was in consequence diminished by Rs. 1,505. But this decrease was more than balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,001 in the tax on public conveyances. The number of buggies, in consequence of the competition of the Tramway, diminished by 87, but the number of labour carts rose by 291, which is satisfactory, as indicating greater activity in trade.

There has been a small decrease in the number of appeals—2,808 in respect of 4,064 properties, against 2,903 in respect of 4,092 properties in 1874.

The report of the Assessor is, on the whole, satisfactory. But I must repeat what I have often before urged, that the greatest reform now needed in Municipal administration is the recasting of the Assessment Registers so as to bring all properties in the island upon them; the consolidation of owners' and occupiers' rates into a single rate leviable from owners; and the inclusion in a single bill of the rates payable by one owner in respect of all his properties.

That liability for rates of the owner instead of the occupier would be convenient to the public as well as to the Municipality, and that the alteration I propose would but bring the law into accordance with actual facts, can be easily shown. The number of occupiers who are liable to pay Police and Lighting rates, and from whom those rates must be demanded by the Municipality did not the owners find it more convenient to pay them, is certainly very far in excess of the total number of assessed properties, and is probably little short of 100,000, yet the proportion of occupiers who themselves pay their rates is extremely small and is annually diminishing. In 1873 the number of assessed properties was 21,055, that of occupiers paying the occupiers' rates 2,838; in 1874 the properties were 21,208, the occupiers paying occupiers' rates separately 2,405; in 1875 the number of properties rose to 22,445, that of occupiers paying their own rates fell to 2,003. These figures show conclusively that the inconvenience to the people themselves of the levy of occupiers' rates from tenants is such that private arrangements between landlord and tenant, by which the occupiers' rates shall be paid for the latter by the former and allowed for in the rent, are yearly becoming more nearly universal, and that the measure I propose, while causing a very large saving of labour and money to the Municipality, will but give legal effect to a practice already general. The very small inconvenience which may be caused to the landlords of the few tenants who still pay their own rates will be amply made up for by the advantage of having the rates on all the different properties owned by one person included in a single bill, and this can be effected when the Registers are re-cast as I propose. All that is required to prevent injustice will be a section in the amended Act empowering the landlord, of a tenant holding a lease and paying occupiers' rates, to add the amount of the occupiers' rates to the rent for the term of the lease. In all other cases the adjustment of the rates in the rent may well be left, as is the present practice, to private arrangement.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fellows' report gives full details of the work of his Department, and it is not necessary for me to add much to what he has said.

It has been explained in former reports that the balance to debit of the Collector means the amount of bills which he had received from the Assessor but had not collected by the end of the year. The comparison of assessment and collection then stands as follows:—

Balance to debit of Collection at end of 1874	Rs.	1,81,728
Assessments received in 1875	„	16,00,137
Total......	Rs.	17,81,865
Deduct Remissions	„	71,521
Balance for Collection	Rs.	17,10,344
Collected in 1875......	„	15,19,622
Balance to debit of Collection at end of 1875	Rs.	1,90,722

From this statement it would appear that collections have been Rs. 9,000 worse than in 1874. In his paras. 4, 5, and 17, Mr. Fellows explains the reason of this, and shows that the closing balance for 1875 is really even more favourable than that for 1874. There is a great improvement as compared with the close of 1871, when the balance was Rs. 3,30,000. I do not think it can be much further reduced until the system advocated above has been introduced. The balance due more than two years has been further reduced from Rs. 12,396 in 1874 to Rs. 7,027 in 1875.

The collections have been made with less difficulty than usual, and it is satisfactory to observe that the number of processes has diminished; 16,689 notices and 10,668 warrants were issued, against 17,074 and 8,534 in 1874, and the number of warrants executed has fallen from 108 to 99.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Chief Accountant gives full details of the financial administration of the Municipality during the year under report, and the general results, I trust, will be considered satisfactory.

We received Rs. 1, 14,469 more than the amount of the Budget Estimate of receipts, and spent Rs. 2,33,410 less than the amount of the Budget Estimate of expenditure as finally adjusted, and as the opening cash balance was Rs. 1,80,220 above the estimate, we are, on the whole, Rs. 5,28,099 to the good.

The total excess of receipts over estimate was Rs. 1,90,066, and this is due almost entirely to two items. We received from Government Rs. 90,000 as contribution towards Police expenses, for which credit was not taken in the Budget. And notwithstanding that the Refunds granted on re-exportation of goods liable to Town Duties were Rs. 51,916 more than the estimate, and Rs. 43,713 more than we actually paid in 1874, the net yield of Town Duties was Rs. 71,281 above the Budget estimate. The gross receipts from Grain were about Rs. 27,000; from Metals Rs. 10,000; from Wines and Spirits Rs. 14,000; from Beer Rs. 7,000; from Sugar Rs. 17,000; from Ghee Rs. 800; and from Timber Rs. 51,000, more than the Budget estimate. This is partly due to enhanced Tariff value of some of these articles, but chiefly to larger importations. The quantities imported, as compared with 1874, are given in the margin, and the increase in all except liquors is satisfactory, not only on account of its effect on the Municipal revenue, but as indicating an improvement in trade.

The quantities for the last three articles are not stated, so the values are given.

The other items of importance are about Rs. 6,000 from Markets and Slaughter Houses, due to improvements in the system of management, and about Rs. 14,000 from miscellaneous fees and receipts.

On the other hand, the different Rates, from causes already explained under the head of Assessment, yielded about Rs. 68,000 less than the estimate, and there has been a small deficiency on most of the other items of revenue, indicating that the Budget estimates were a little high.

Mr. Sorabjee Cooper has left me little to do as regard the expenditure of the past year except to call attention to a few of the leading points in his clear report.

Statement B gives the details of the alterations made during the year in the original Budget of Expenditure under Sections 38 and 39 of the Act.

The Corporation, it will be observed, took advantage of the favourable state of Municipal finances to sanction new works to the amount of Rs. 2,32 000 in addition to the original grant of Rs. 84,000. This accounts for the greater part of the increase—Rs. 309,000—on the original Budget grant. The balance is made up by the grant of Rs. 50,000 for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and by the adjustment of the Store account as explained at the bottom of page 31 of the Chief Accountant's report.

Payments made in 1875 on account of 1874 amounted to Rs. 60,000, by which sum the opening cash balance of 1875 was higher than it should have been. This item is due almost entirely to new works and repairs debited to different Departments but carried out under the Executive Engineer. The Chief Accountant is properly desirous to prevent, as far as possible, the carrying over of expenditure from one year to another; but I must explain that it is difficult entirely to avoid this, as the close of the financial year comes in the middle of the working season, and works budgeted for in one year are often not finished, or only just finished, by the 31st December, in which case it is difficult or impossible to submit the final certificate and bills for payment till the next year has begun. Up to date we have paid Rs. 55,000 this year for similar liabilities of 1875, by which sum the opening balance of 1876 was too high, as was the opening balance of 1875 on account of unpaid liabilities of 1874, the two excesses thus balancing each other. All bills are paid as soon as it is possible to prepare them for submission to the Account Department; and this being the case, there is no floating debt, and nothing irregular in the payment in one year of charges incurred in the previous year, though this should of course be avoided as far as possible for reasons of account.

Of the total amount, Rs. 3,05,000, sanctioned for new works, Rs. 1,83,000 only have been actually disbursed. The reason of this is partly the postponement of some of the sanctioned works for various reasons, partly savings on the estimates, and partly that, as shown above, the whole of the expenditure incurred could not be disbursed before the close of the year.

Deducting the saving of Rs. 12,000 on new works explained above, and some Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on various repairs incurred but not paid during the year, about Rs. 90,000 have been saved upon the Budget grants from all Departments. The items are explained in detail by the Chief Accountant, and his report, I trust, will show that a close and careful economy in administration has been observed.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the reduction of debt. An increasing portion of the Local Debt is held in Europe, and, as we have to pay the interest on this portion at two shillings the rupee, we lose heavily by the present unfavourable rate of exchange.

I may in conclusion notice that about Rs. 79,000 are now due to the Municipal Fund on account of the construction of the Tulsi Water Works having been spent in addition to the loan of 4 lakhs raised from Government for these works. This sum, though it has been defrayed from ordinary revenue, is not properly debitable to current expenditure, but to the capital amount of the Tulsi works. Had it not been spent, as well as the exceptional item of Rs. 50,000 for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the cash balance at the end of the year would have amounted to Rs. 4½ lakhs.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The total charges for Printing work for all Departments of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 10,027-11-0—a somewhat higher figure than that for 1874 (Rs. 8,587-5-0), but accounted for by the cost of printing the Municipal voters' lists and of special reports on the Water-supply question.

Stationery cost Rs. 2,613-0-6.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Walton having been much occupied, especially with preparations for the construction of the new Water Works, the report has been submitted by the Deputy Executive Engineer.

NEW WORKS.

A list of the works undertaken during the year, with their cost, is given in the report.

The new Markets at Mazagon have for many years been promised to the inhabitants of that quarter, and will be a great convenience to them. They were nearly finished during the year, and will now be opened almost immediately. They consist of three separate markets—for vegetables and fruit, &c., for mutton and fish, and for beef. They are very well built, convenient, and ornamental. The Corporation will this year be asked to sanction a sum to complete them by the addition of proper latrines, as at the Crawford Market, and by enclosing and laying out the Municipal ground on which they stand. I have no doubt that they will be fully occupied and will prove popular, and hope that they will be remunerative to the Municipality.

The much complained of Night-soil Dêpot at Carnac Bunder has been much altered and greatly improved. The building itself has been rebuilt and roofed, so as to diminish the stench and conceal the operations from public view. The pipe to the sea, which was constantly choking, and gave much trouble, has been entirely rel id. And engines and pumps have been erected to flush the depôt with abundant sea-water, thus saving a greater waste of Vehar water, and to force all the contents of the tanks, into which the ordure collected in the city is emptied, into the sea under water in only half an hour or forty minutes immediately after ebb tide begins, so that the stuff is carried rapidly out to sea. The new arrangements are now working most successfully; the improvement is immense, and greater than was anticipated, and I think that the present system may now well be permitted to continue till it can be superseded by a complete system of sewerage.

A Machine for the experimental desiccation of night-soil was ordered from England, but it has not yet been erected, as a part of the machinery was lost in landing and we have not yet been able to replace it.

The improvements to the Victoria Gardens, the extension of lighting, and the reconstruction of the Vehar Waste Weir, will noticed below, under the proper heads.

Other new works were individually of less importance, but they all have long been urgently needed, and in the aggregate constitute a very considerable public improvement. They include the construction or reconstruction of three important sewers, of three new or improved roads, and of seven Municipal buildings. The roof of the Crawford Markets, which has long given much trouble, has also been put into thorough repair.

The total amount of sanctioned estimates for completed new works was Rs 1,22,565, and the saving on this sum Rs. 18,685, which I think shows that a careful check on expenditure has been maintained.

Besides the above new works, which have been carried out, the Corporation sanctioned the following, not undertaken, for the reasons stated:—

New Dhobies' Lines, Rs. 30,000.—This work was sanctioned to provide place for the dhobies, whose lines on the Esplanade will be taken up for the new G. I. P. Railway Station. It has not been undertaken, as the site for the new Lines has not yet been placed at my disposal by Government.

Partial completion of Arthur Foras Road, Rs. 20,000.—This work was not considered of pressing importance, and was therefore allowed to stand over.

Reconstruction and underpinning of Malabar Hill Road, Rs. 21,000.—On further examination, the Executive Engineer was of opinion that if certain temporary repairs were made from the Road grant this work might safely be allowed to stand over for the present.

Kutcha Road from the Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagon, Rs. 5,000.—Another Road, from the Port Trust Estate, is proposed in substitution of this.

It may be added that a sum of Rs. 50,000 was voted under the head of "new works," though not in the Executive Engineer's Department, for the provision of new burial-grounds for Mahomedans and for low-caste Hindoos. Rs. 49,050 were spent on the purchase of 98,100 square yards on the Arthur Road. A portion of this site is now being used for interments, but about Rs. 25,000 or 30,000 more will have to be spent in filling in, draining, and enclosing, before the whole area is brought into a proper state as a Cemetery.

REPAIRS.

Full details are given of the ordinary repairs effected. The total sanction for the works was Rs. 42,210, and the saving Rs. 17,727.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The improvements in the Act as regards this Department referred to by the Deputy Executive Engineer have been under the consideration of the Town Council and the new By-laws are now ready, and will be shortly submitted for sanction.

Full details of the working of this Department are given in the report, from which the importance of its operations will be seen. Out of 549 applications to build or rebuild, not less than 148 were refused on sanitary or other grounds. 568 notices to remove, and 156 to repair dangerous buildings, were issued; but, notwithstanding all the care of the Department, three fatal accidents from the fall of ruinous buildings occurred during the year. 185 ruinous buildings were removed by the Department, under Section 200 of the Act, in default of compliance with notice; and considering what a strange indifference to the safety of their buildings the people commonly show, and that nearly every case of removal of ruinous buildings by the Department is followed by the threat of legal proceedings, I think that the small proportion of cases in which litigation against the Municipality on this account is successful shows that much discretion is used in exercising the powers given by Section 200 of the Act. 1,078 notices were served for the removal of inflammable materials, under Section 164 of the Act. There were 1,168 summonses in this Department for offences against the Act, and out of 121 prosecutions no less than 118 convictions were obtained.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

This important object has been carefully attended to during the year.

In 58 localities the streets have been widened by the addition of 1,788 square yards of land.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

The roads have been kept in very fair order throughout the year at a diminished cost, the area repaired having been about 790,000 square yards against 765,000 last year, and the cost Rs. 2,49,000 against Rs. 2,65,000 in 1874. The cost includes the construction of a number of footways, and also the reconstruction of a large portion of the Parell Road.

Mr. Mackinnon complains that the road-watering contractors did not do their work well. I do not think, however, that their shortcomings were very serious, while 22 streets, roads, or footways were watered more than last year at a cost of about Rs. 4,000 less. We now use sea or tank water for watering, as much as possibie, in order to save Vehar water; but the cost is higher than if Vehar water were exclusively used.

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

Some complaints have been made regarding the quality of the gas supplied by the Gas Company, but the test has been regularly taken throughout the year, and the standard has been found generally to be well maintained, being nearly always in excess of the contract degree of brilliancy, 12 candles. A great improvement was made in the lighting of the city during the year by the addition of 72 lamps for the Queen's Road. This important thoroughfare much required lighting, and I may add that the unbroken line of lights along the greater portion of the curve of Back Bay affords a very beautiful spectacle, much admired by all visitors to the city.

I am glad to say that, with the sanction of the Corporation, I have been able to make a very advantageous arrangement with the Gas Company. Their contract with the Municipality, at very high rates, had still three years to run. But by entering at once into a fresh contract for fourteen years we have been able, with a slight reduction of the present total annual cost of lighting, to add 678 new lights, or more than one-fourth of the present number, to the existing public gas-lights, and thus to light several quarters such as Mahim and the Elphinstone Estate, and a number of streets and roads in the Native Town, the Esplanade, and Walkeshwar, hitherto not lighted at all.

The new mains, the heavy cost of which is borne entirely by the Gas Company, are being rapidly laid, and I hope that the additional lamps will be lighted early in the monsoon.

DRAINAGE.

As stated in my last Annual Report, the Pumping Machinery at Love Grove gave a great deal of trouble in 1874. It has since been very thoroughly overhauled and placed under the direct control of the Superintendent of Workshops, and is working satisfactorily.

We are now, however, obliged to work the engines and pumps much more nearly up to their full power than was formerly the case, in this involves very heavy expenditure in coals and in repairs. The reason of this is simply that the quantity of sewage to be lifted has very largely increased, and of this increase there are two causes. The greater the quantity of Vehar water used in the town, and the more the sewers are improved or extended, the greater the quantity of sewage conveyed from the city to Love Grove; and the increase arising from this cause is of course, highly satisfactory. But, besides this, there can be no doubt that the sea water at high tides now percolates through the Vellard, and, soaking the lower portion of the Flats, finds its way into the high-level sewer, so that we are really at times pumping against the sea. It is hoped that the new project lately sanctioned for surface drainage of the Flats will remedy this.

The details of new Sewers constructed have been given by the Deputy Engineer among new works. Out of Rs. 12,000 granted in the Budget for miscellaneous repairs and improvements to drainage, a little over Rs. 8,000 were spent.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The number of connections increased by 230, and this increase would doubtless have been larger had it not been for the insufficiency of the Vehar supply.

The only extension of water supply was to a street in Kamateepoora, and the principal work carried out in connection with the Vehar works was the complete reconstruction of a portion of the Waste Weir, which had fallen out of repair. I am glad to say that there have been no serious bursts of the Vehar Main during the year.

The Vehar Lake was again quite full at the close of the monsoon, and we cannot be too thankful that the Tulsi works have been so far completed as to permit the diversion of the rainfall of the Tulsi Valley into Vehar since 1872. Had this not been done, as the lake was not nearly full at the end of the rains of 1871, it would by this time have been half empty, pressure would have been very bad, and great part of the city would have been entirely unable to obtain Vehar water. As it is, complaints of scarcity of water have been and are loud and almost universal, and will doubtless increase till the Tulsi water can be brought direct into the city.

No progress was made during the year with the Tulsi works, the main dam having been raised to its full height; and it being impossible to go on with the rest of the work till the question of the manner in which the project should be completed was decided.

I am glad to be able to add that this is now the case. After long and careful discussion Mr. Walton's original designs for the work have been fully approved by the Government of Bombay and Government of India; the latter Government has agreed to advance the necessary funds on very liberal terms, accepted by the Corporation: the work will now be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and I hope there is a chance that it will be completed, and the Tulsi water brought into the city, by the end of the hot weather of 1878.

The long delay and vigorous criticism of a project finally accepted without modification has caused a loss of time which cannot but be regretted, as it has delayed by at least a year the much needed improvement of the water supply; but, on the other hand, the advantage has been gained that the Corporation and the public will be fully convinced that the project adopted is a thoroughly sound one.

WORKSHOPS.

An account of the management of the Workshops during the year has been given by the Chief Accountant (page 34) and Engineer (page 109). Early in the year, on my suggestion, Mr. Carroll of the B. B. & C. Railway was asked to examine into and report on the administration the Workshops which was modified in accordance with suggestions. I believe that the result was a considerable improvement, and the actual expenditure on the shops has been reduced from Rs. 1,40,000 in 1874 to Rs. 1,02,000, while the work appears to have been generally carried out in a satisfactory manner. It will be understood that there is no budget allotment for the Workshops; the cost of all the work done by the shops, including Superintendence, &c., is budgeted for by the different Departments and debited against them, exactly as if we went into the market for our repairs and other work.

GARDENS.

The Deputy Engineer gives, page 92, a full account of the improvements effected in the Victoria Gardens. Since the close of the year, the improvements contemplated have been completed by the construction of a band-stand, deerpark, bear-pit and aviary, and the Gardens are now, I think I may say, not discreditable to the city.

The total sum expended on the Gardens during the year was, ordinary establishment Rs. 10 517, and special improvements Rs. 9,184, total Rs. 19,701; and the net sum, deducting returns from the gardens Rs. 16,138.

In my last Report I observed that the great want of the Gardens was a properly qualified Superintendent. This difficulty has been met by the appointment of Mr. MacEwen, an Assistant in the Executive Engineer's Department, to the charge of the Gardens in addition to his own duties, and the transfer of the management of the Gardens to the Executive Engineer. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily and the appearance of the Gardens shows how much has been effected by Mr. Walton's taste. The only objection to it is that as Mr. MacEwen is not a scientific gardner, we have not yet been able to do as much as should be done in the way of improvements in horticulture, the acclimatization and propagation of rare plants, facilities for botanical study, &c. Mr. MacEwen's remuneration is the use of the house and an addition of Rs. 50 to his ordinary monthly salary.

We have received several presents of animals, and have now a nice collection of deer and antelope. His Highness the Nawab of Junagurh has kindly promised me a Kattywar lion, and with the addition of a tiger or two the zoological collection will be interesting and attractive.

The other gardens are in good condition, and the Northbrook Gardens have improved much during the year, the trees having grown rapidly. This garden is now very useful to the poorer classes of Kumbharwada and the other quarters near it, and is much frequented by them.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The total receipts of the year on account of Markets and Slaughter-houses have been Rs. 2,10 637—Rs. 5,907 more than the estimate, and Rs. 1,051 more than in 1874. The total expenditure was Rs. 81,767—Rs. 11,110 less than the estimate, but Rs. 22,336 more than in 1874, the increase being due to larger expenditure on repairs and improvements.

25 stalls more than in 1874 were available in the markets, and receipts from stall rents rose by about Rs. 2 000. There was but little difference in the proportion of stalls returned as vacant, but many of them are let by the day, though not permanently occupied. The effect of letting the squatters' fees to contractors, instead of collecting them departmentally, has been a small increase in realizations under this head. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000 in the receipts from the Bandora Slaughter-houses. The total increase of receipts, thus stated, over 1874 appears to be nearly Rs. 9,000, instead of Rs. 1,051 as given above; the cause of this discrepancy is that I have here taken for this comparison receipts on account of each year, not those realized within the year only.

The number of animals slaughtered for food were 398,725 sheep and goats and 26,432 horned cattle against 341,369 and 25 861 in 1874. There were 159 convictions for offences against these sections of the Act which are enforced by the Market Department and 41-18 tons of unwholesome food were destroyed against 18-11 in 1874. One reason of this increase was stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Act during the prevalence of Cholera.

The reforms and re-organization of the system of administration of the Markets and Slaughter-houses referred to in my last report have been carried out, and their effect has, I think, proved very satisfactory. The change in the system of examination of meat while advantageous to the Butchers checks more effectually the slaughter or sale of unwholesome meat, and the plan of keeping and feeding the animals at Bandora for a couple of days before slaughter is both humane and improves the quality of the meat. I think that the meat supplied to the Bombay markets is now better than it was. The Health Officer's observations at page 117 of his report on this subject deserve attention.

EDUCATIONAL.

I have not been favoured with a report showing statistics of attendance, &c. in the Schools to the support of which the Municipality contributes the sum of Rs. 10,000 a year. The following statement, however, shows briefly their financial position, and it is satisfactory to observe that the receipts exceed the expenditure by Rs. 1,300.

Receipts.—1875.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Grant....	11,563	0	0
Fees	12,894	6	0
Municipal Contribution	10,000	0	0
Interest on Endowment Funds	45	0	0
Miscellaneous	12	0	0
Total....	34,514	6	0

Expenditure.—1875.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries including Pension Fund.........	23,003	13	3
Contingencies and House Rent	10,117	0	0
Private	100	0	0
Total....	33,220	13	3

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

My observation on Dr. Weir's very full and interesting report will be extremely brief, as I concur generally with all he has said, and any review of the numerous topics he has treated of full enough to be of any value would make this report too long. I will therefore merely commend the Health Officer's report to the very careful perusal and consideration of the Corporation and of the public

Both efficiency and economy have been fully maintained in the administration of the Department for the year under report. Last year I pointed out that the Health Department had done more work at a smaller cost than ever before; a still higher degree of efficiency has been attained in 1875, as the following figures will show:—

	1874.	1875.
Covered drains opened and cleaned, miles	162	166
Carbage collected and removed, tons ...	114,891	118,407
Night-soil collected and removed, tons.	61,875	65,915
Houses visited and disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	6,546	9,069
Notices served on persons offending against the Act ...	4,709	4,924
Summonses do. do.	2,344	3,342

The total cost of the Department (under the heads of Supervision and Conservancy) was Rs. 6,38,500, or Rs. 4,000 more than in 1874. This small increase, however, is more than accounted for by special expenditure, especially in connection with the improvements at Carnac Bunder, the outbreak of Cholera and the arrangements rendered necessary by the influx of visitors on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The year was not a healthy one. The death-rate rose from 24·04 per mille in 1874 to 23·07. It must however be remembered that in all probability the population, partly from the extension of manufactories and partly from the exceptional cause of the Prince's visit, was a good deal larger, on an average, in 1875 than in 1874, and that the increase in the death-rate is therefore in fact apparent only. That there was a real increase in the death-rate, however, though probably not so large a one as appears, is shown by the unusual number of deaths from Cholera and Measles, which unfortunately visited the City in an epidemic form. These diseases carried off 2,333 people, or six times as many as in the previous year.

Until 1875 Bombay had been free from Cholera in an epidemic form for several years, and the number of sporadic cases had greatly diminished each year of the preceding three. We cannot expect perpetual immunity, and the outbreak of 1875 was a serious one, especially as it was not local, but extended with great violence all over Western India. But it is satisfactory to notice that notwithstanding this, the deaths from Cholera in Bombay were only 847, or nearly one-third less than the *average annual* mortality from Cholera (1,220) in the ten years 1862-72. I think it is due in no small measure to the vigorous efforts of the Health Department in stamping out the disease that so formidable an epidemic caused a mortality comparatively so small.

Dr. Weir's arrangements for the health and cleanliness of the town during the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were excellent and entirely successful.

After giving a history of what was done by the Corporation during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Pedder concluded his remarks as follows:—

I have, in conclusion, only to express my obligations to my Assistants and their Establishments for the manner in which their duties have been performed.

The Corporation, I trust, will be of opinion that the administration of their affairs has been satisfactory, and that the year 1875 has been marked by steady and perceptible, if not very striking, progress and improvement.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Dr. Blaney said he thought it was a very good plan to allow the different heads of departments to write their own reports. The report of the Health Officer was especially valuable. It disclosed the terrible fact that in 1875 the public health suffered very much, and that next year's report would tell even a worse tale, but that was a misfortune caused by their living in a tropical climate, and was not the result of any fault in the working of the department, which had been steadily improving with a decreased expenditure.

It was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman and Dr. Blaney:—

"That the report supplies much valuable information regarding the administration of the Municipality during the past-year, and is accompanied by details from the heads of its different branches. The Council compliment the heads of the different departments on the valuable addition their papers are to the Commissioner's Report, which show the great interest they took in their work. Several useful works have been carried out within the period under notice, but so careful has been the check over expenditure, that the cash balance at the present moment, besides providing for several additional works, will be sufficient to defray the cost of the extension of the water supply to Mazagon without having recourse to a loan from Government as already sanctioned by the Corporation. Regarding the important question of the increased supply of water from Tulsi, the Council trust that the Commissioner's anticipations of the Tulsi Water being brought into the city as an independent supply by the hot weather of 1878 may be realized, and for the energy which Mr. Pedder has shown in this as in many other matters treated on in the Report, the Town Council desire to express their cordial thanks to him. The Council regret to notice an increased mortality during the year; the cause of this mortality was due to an epidemic visitation of measles and cholera, there having been 847 deaths from the former, and 1,486 from the latter disease."

THE MARINE ST. SEWER.

A Resolution of Government was read, sanctioning the construction of the proposed new sewer along Marine Street, and stating that Government were glad to hear that steps were being taken to remove the nuisance in the Dockyard.

WATERING OF THE STREETS.

A discussion arose on the subject of the mode at present in use of watering the streets, during which the Chairman said the principal streets of Bombay ought certainly to be watered three or even four times a day. At present they were watered twice a day, and often great unpleasantness was occasioned to passengers by the dense clouds of dust which were blown about.

No resolution was come to on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he would defray the cost of watering the English Cemetery, Queen's Road (Rs. 18 per mensem) from the grant for discretional contingencies. Mr. Pedder said that when they got the new Tulsi-Water he should propose that the dead wall round the cemetery should be improved by being covered with creepers.

An application from Mr Kessowjee Jadhowjee, asking to be allowed to clear out the well in his house at 46 Syad St., instead of having to fill it in, was refused.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the conveyance from Sir A. Sassoon of 15 sq. yds. of ground, taken up from him for the improvement of Forbes Street.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Commissioner of Police and asking that the Corporation be recommended to increase the grant for "Contingencies" (for extinguishing pies) Police Commissioner's Budget from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 4,200. At the suggestion of Mr. Pedder, it was decided that the papers relating to the matter should be printed and circulated, and the consideration of the proposal postponed till the next meeting.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction an outlay of Rs. 4,073 for construction of Municipal sweepers' quarters at Colaba.

Mr. Pedder said that there were at present 26 persons living in a place not much larger than the Council's meeting room. It was proposed to build 26 separate rooms.

The proposal was sanctioned.

Government Resolution, No. 1,288, dated 24th April 1876, General Department, was read, stating that the Government of India will be informed regarding the proposal of the Town Council to provide the sum necessary for the laying of the new water main at Mazagon Bunder from the cash balance, instead of from a loan from Government.

The Council then rose.

THE LITERATURE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1875.

THE following is the report of Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, reporter on the native press, in which he analyses the literature of this Presidency for the year 1875:—

To K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

POONA, 30th March 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolution No. 10—7071, dated the 26th April 1875, a brief review and an analysis of the publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues of the year 1875.

The total number of works catalogued during the year under report is, 735, that is 34 more publications were registered in 1875 than in 1874. The 735 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	539
Pamphlets	15
Periodicals	147
Miscellaneous	34
Total ...	735

These publications may again be divided as Oriental and European works: the former comprising by far the greater number of the publications, namely, those written in wholly or partly in the oriental languages, such as the vernaculars of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races; the latter class is represented by a comparatively few English, and still fewer Portuguese publications. The result of this second classification is given below:—

Oriental Books	627
European Books	108
Total..........................	735

The following abstract shows the total number of books registered in the different languages under the heads Original Works, Translations, and Republications:—

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European languages: English.	Portuguese.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency: Marathi.	Gujrathi.	Canarese.	Sindhi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Concani.	Marwadi.	Books published in Indian Classical languages: Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original Works ...	77	2	129	142	8	6	7	4	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	49	433
Translations ...	1	...	19	11	1	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45
Republications ...	25	3	67	35	2	12	11	22	1	...	17	20	5	4	...	33	257
Total...	103	5	215	188	11	22	23	27	1	...	19	25	7	4	...	85	735
Total...	108		487								55					85	735

There are 103 English works in all. Of these, with the exception of the four following works and the several numbers of that well-known periodical "The Indian Antiquary," full of curious oriental erudition, the rest do not appear to me to require special notice:—

"The Revolution at Baroda, 1874-75." It is a political pamphlet of considerable importance, by a native author.

"Bhagawat Gita, translat ed into English blank verse with notes and an introductory essay," also by a native author. The introductory essay is very able and erudite. The essayist claims for the Gita a high antiquity, and controverts the opinion of Dr. Lorinser and some other European Sanskritists that the Gita is posterior to, and borrowed from, the New Testament.

"The Memoir on the History of the Tooth Relic of Ceylon."

"Lecture on the Religious Excavations of Western India."

The former of the last two works is a short account of the life of Buddha and of his alleged Tooth Relic, and the latter is a description of the Cave Temples of Western India.

The Portuguese works are too insignificant to deserve any special notice.

I now beg to proceed to notice oriental works registered during the year under review. They appear in one or two or more languages. The presidency has four great vernaculars, Marathi, Gujrathi, Canarese, and Sindhi. Hindustani is also used by a considerable portion of the population as its vernacular in its two forms, respectively called Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the second column in the form appended to this report. The population also being composed of different races and professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Magadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pehlawi. In all these dead languages books are issued more or less every year. The works appearing in these old tongues are given in the third column of the same appendix at end of this report.

The orders of the Government of India, referred to in para. 1st, require the publications catalogued during the year under report to be divided, firstly, as Original, Translations, and Reproductions; secondly, according to the object for which they are written, that is, as educational and non-educational; thirdly, according to the languages

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in which they are written; and lastly, according to their subject-matter, as Biographies, Dramas, Fictions, &c. This year there are altogether 627 oriental works; of these 384, that is, about 56 per cent., are original works; 44, or 7 per cent., translations; and 229, or 36 per cent., reprints. Again, of the above total number, 148, or 23 per cent., are educational works, and the remaining 479, or 76 per cent, are non-educational. As classified according to the languages, the Marathi publications bear the largest proportion, they being 34 per cent., of the total number of oriental works. Next to them are the Gujarati publications, which are about 30 per cent. The populations using the other vernaculars are very backward in the literary activity, as has been repeatedly observed in the previous reports. The publications written in the other languages, such as Canarese, Sindhi, and Hindustani, and registered during the year, amount only to 13 per cent. of the total. The proportion of the publications written in the classical languages is also small. It is about 9 per cent. The proportion borne by the publications written in more than one language is a little more than 13 per cent.

With these few remarks of a general character, I beg to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications in the collection as appear to deserve or call for a special remark in the order of the headings in which they are divided according to their subject-matter.

Biography.—Twelve works are put under this head: 4 of them are in Marathi, 1 in Gujarati, 4 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Arabic, and 1 in Persian. Most of them are reprints, and are of more or less merit as literary performances. The legendary life of king Vikramaditya by the poet Bilhana, an old and rare Sanskrit poem, edited by Dr. Buhler, and the Sikandar Name, a classical Persian poem, however, deserve a special mention.

Drama.—There are only three works under this head this year. None of them are of any importance to deserve any particular mention.

Fiction.—There are 52 publications placed under this head. Several of these are reprints of old and popular stories. A few are readable translations of interesting English tales. None however call for a special notice here.

History.—There are 26 publications under this head. Nearly all of them are small manuals intended for schools. They are the short histories of the world, of India and its provinces, such as the Maharastra, Guzerat and Sind. A Gujarati translation in verse of the famous Shah Name of Ferdusi, however, may be specially noticed under this head.

Language.—This head, which contains 64 publications of various sizes and merit, includes the progressive books of the different school series, manuals, paraphrases, and small and big grammars and dictionaries, &c.

Law.—Nine works appear under this head. Of these 1 is Marathi, 5 Gujarati, 1 Sindhi, 1 Sanskrit, and 1 Arabic. The last, which treats of the duties and qualifications of the Kazis, may perhaps be noticed as a work of interest.

Medicine.—There are 8 volumes under this head. None of them call for a special remark here.

Miscellaneous.—This is the most comprehensive head. It has under it 189, or a little less than 30 per cent. of the total number of the oriental publications. Several numbers of several monthly periodicals, essays, small and large, on a variety of social and other themes, works on astrology and such other subjects, diaries, calculators of interest, collections of useful and curious receipts, &c., are all put under this head.

Poetry.—There are 128 works under this head. They are in several languages, both vernacular and classical. The most important of them, such as the Raghuwansa in Sanskrit, Dnyaneshwari and Dasabodha in Marathi, the Gulistan and the Bostan in Persian, the Ramayan of Tuslidass in Hindi, are reprints, and are too well known to the oriental scholars to require any particular notice of them here. There are several small old interesting poems in the collection, but as they have been more specially noticed in the quarterly catalogues, I do not think it necessary to repeat those remarks in this brief report.

Politics.—There are only two works placed under this head. The one is a pretty large volume on Political Economy compiled in Gujrati, from the standard work of J. S. Mill, and the other is a lecture on the same subject.

Philosophy (Mental and Moral).—Under this head there are 13 publications. All of them are reprints. Most of them treat of the popular doctrines of Vedantism. One Urdu work, entitled "Ganje Khubi," or the store of beauties, consists of essays on moral subjects. Among the former the Wiweka Sindhu, which is believed to be the oldest Marathi work, and which enjoys a great reputation among the people, may be more specially mentioned here.

Religion.—79 publications of varying merit and importance are put under this head. In this collection there are works treating of almost all religions professed in this large country, such as Hindu religion in its several forms, Mahomedanism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, and even Theism. The more important of the publications are reprints, and call for no special remark here.

Science, Mathematical, and *Science, Natural.*—Under each of these heads there are 21 works. Almost all of them are small school-books, and therefore require no particular notice here. Under the last head "Travels and Voyages" there is no work this year.

There are altogether 87 presses in the Presidency, as is gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during the year under report. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 47 presses and has issued 473 works; the Deccan has 20 presses and has issued 134 works; Guzerat has 12 presses and has issued 89 works; the Southern Maratha Country has 3 presses and has issued 12 works; and Sind has 5 presses and has issued 27 works. Of the total publications 543 are printed, while the remaining 192 are lithographed.

I conclude this brief analysis by stating that the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

REVIEW OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1876-77.

(Continued from "Bombay Gazette" of April 19.)

IRRIGATION.

EXTRAORDINARY.

45. The total grant from Extraordinary funds for the year 1876-77 amounts to Rs. 90,86,000 distributed to the several Provinces as below:—

	Rs.
Madras	4,56,000
Bombay	6,50,000
Bengal	29,00,000
North Western Provinces	22,00,000
Punjab	28,80,000
	90,86,000

	Rs.
(a) Madras	5,00,000
Bombay	4,80,000
Bengal	41,46,000
North Western Provinces	36,38,000
Punjab	25,00,000
	1,12,64,000

The works for which this sum is provided were all, with one exception, in progress during the year 1875-76, the aggregate outlay during which year under Extraordinary is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,12,64,000a

46. In Madras the most important works in progress are extensions and improvements to the Godavery and Kistna series of canals, including irrigation channels, drainage and river embankments. The existing works admit of considerable extensions all of which have not yet been estimated but for the eastern and western portions of the Godavery Delta the estimate amounts to Rs. 34,87,900, of which Rs. 20,05,000 is computed to have been expended up to the end of 1875-76. The cost of completing the works in the central portion has not yet been estimated. The aggregate area of irrigation now exceeds 500,000 acres,—length of navigable channels 423 miles, length of distributary channels 1,470 miles. The grant for next year amounts to Rs. 3,54,300.

The grant for works in the Kistna Delta amounts to Rs. 75,950 to be expended in the eastern section on widening and improving existing channels. An estimate for completing another portion of the system was received during the year, but was not sanctioned pending some further information and a report on the financial results of the existing works. The area now irrigated by these works is about 200,000 acres, the length of navigable channels 193 miles, and of distributaries about 500 miles.

The Streevigunturn Anicut Project is intended to supply irrigation to a portion of the District of Tinnevelly as well as water to the town of Tuticorin, by a weir across the River Tambrapoorney and channels led off thence on the right and left banks which will supply several existing tanks as well as direct irrigation. The work is nearly completed, and is expected to irrigate about 35,000 acres. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,38,087, was sanctioned during the year, of which the computed outlay to the end of 1875-76 amounts to Rs. 11,00,000. The grant for next year is Rs. 49,250.

The Pennair Project for irrigation in the Nellore District from a weir across the Pennair River near the town of Nellore, for which Rs. 26,500 is provided, is also approaching completion. This weir was extensively injured by the heavy floods of 1874. The necessary repairs and additions have been provided for out of the Ordinary grant for irrigation works.

Two new projects were submitted during the year. One called the Sungum Project for a weir across the Pennair River, about 13 miles above that at Nellore, with channels therefrom to supply tanks already existing, whence the water could be distributed for irrigation. The outlay was estimated for Rs. 31,76,000 not including book charges. It has not yet been sanctioned as an Extraordinary work pending further consideration of the expected financial results.

The second scheme contemplates irrigation in the Madura District by the formation of a large storage reservoir near the head of one of the feeders of the Perryaur River in the Native State of Travancore on the western face of the Ghauts where the rain-fall is always more copious than on the eastern side. From this reservoir it is proposed to convey the water across the Ghauts by a tunnel through the ridge to the Madura valley. As the project involves some points of considerable difficulty, it is necessary to proceed with caution, and the proposals are now under consideration by the Government of India. The outlay, including interest during construction, is estimated at Rs. 60,27,620.

47. The largest work in progress in Bombay is that known as the Moota Moola Project, estimated to cost Rs. 54,29,392, of which Rs. 43,73,000 is the computed outlay to end of the year 1875-76, the grant for next year being Rs. 5,19,217. The works consist of a masonry dam across the River Moota which is now 91 feet high, the total height being 99 feet. The reservoir thus formed is intended to supply irrigation to about 70,000 acres in the Poona Collectorate by channels led off right and left from the dam, and water to the City and Cantonment of Poona and Cantonment of Kirkee. The issue of water to the City and Cantonments as well as for a limited area of irrigation commenced about two years ago. The returns next year are expected to amount to Rs. 73,150, the working expenses being Rs 25,586.

The Bigarree and Sukkur Canals are two of the large inundation canals in Scinde drawn from the River Indus. The Bigarree Canal has for some years supplied the Station of Jacobabad and lands along its course with irrigation. The work on it consists of improvements and additions to the existing channels. The total outlay is estimated at Rs. 12,90,289, of which the computed expenditure to the end of 1875-76 is Rs. 4,58 000. The grant for the current year is Rs. 50,000. Funds for the Sukkur Canal will in future be provided from the Ordinary grant. The cultivation in Scinde is almost entirely dependent on the inundation canals; without them, imperfect though they are, the country would be a desert.

The remaining six projects are comparatively small, and are all nearly completed. Two, the Mooktee and Ekrook, are storage reservoirs, for which Rs. 6,100 and Rs. 27,991 are provided in the grant for next year. The other four, the Hathmuttee in the Ahmedabad District, the Palkhair, Lakh and Krishna in the Deccan, are channels led off from rivers for irrigation.

Estimates for a large scheme for irrigation from the Taptee River in the Surat District, which was projected some years ago, and on which some preliminary work was executed, are under consideration. The cost, excluding book charges, is estimated at Rs. 49,93,523, and the irrigable area at 123,000 acres.

48. In Bengal the grant for 1876-77 for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor are Rs 9,45,776 and Rs. 2,89,929 respectively. Those with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee, which is completed, are separate sections of the Orissa scheme which was purchased by Government from the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system; but are now worked as separate projects. The Tidal Canal is only a channel for navigation from the Hooghly River for a distance of 34 miles. The Midnapoor Series drawing its supply of water from the River Cossye will irrigate about 140,000 acres in all, and affords navigable communication from Midnapoor to the Hooghly. The total estimated cost of the Tidal and Midnapoor section is Rs. 94,58,032, of which the computed outlay to end of 1875-76 is Rs. 82,11,413; the balance is required to complete works on the Midnapoor Series.

The portion of the Orissa section to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present consists only of the channels in progress, and distributaries to supply irrigation to 206,172 acres. Direct navigable communication will be afforded from Cuttack to the harbour of False Point by the Kendrapara Canal on the completion of the extension now under construction; and also to the natural channels which communicate with the port of Chundballee to the eastward by a branch from the Kendrapara Canal also approaching completion. The High Level Canal, which it was originally intended to carry through Balasore to join the Hooghly, now stops short at Bhuddruck on the Salundee, beyond which no work is in progress. The total estimated cost of the works as now limited amounts to Rs. 1,92,95,684 not including book charges, of which the computed expenditure to end of 1875-76 is Rs. 1,69,44,424.

For the Soane project the grant for next year is Rs 16,64,995. Revised estimates for the portions of the scheme to which it has been decided to limit operations for the present have been lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State, aggregating Rs. 2,71,03,665* not including book charges, of which the computed outlay to the end of 1875-76 amounts to Rs. 1,50,91,360. The irrigable area is estimated at 1,043,683 acres, or nearly 1,631 square miles, and length of navigable channel 217¼ miles. The net return is ultimately expected to reach 8½ per cent. on the aggregate outlay. The great weir across the Soane River at Dehree 2¼ miles from bank to bank was virtually complete in 1874. The two principal branches, the Arrah and Patna, on the left and right banks of the Soane River, will, it is expected be open for navigation throughout to the Ganges River early in the ensuing year. The Buxar branch is in progress; the distributaries from the Arrah Canal are well advanced, and those from the Patna branch are expected to be complete in 1877-78. Water being much required in September last, temporary arrangements were made for passing a supply over the unfinished weirs in both the Patna and Arrah branches, and a considerable area was irrigated. Satisfactory though it was to be able thus to afford relief just when required the admission of water into the channels at this early stage has been an unfavourable circumstance as regards the works in retarding their completion.

* With book charges Rs. 3,14,70,449.

The progress on both the Orissa and Soane works will be somewhat retarded by the unfortunate necessity of reducing the grants originally intended for next year by an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,00,000.

49. In the North Western Provinces three series of works are being carried out by Extraordinary funds—

The first is the rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal, which comprises rectifications of existing channels and works, additions to the branch lines, completion of the system of distributaries and drainage. The estimates for this work aggregate Rs. 85,88,431, of which Rs. 23,88,858 will be spent on rectification of the existing channels. The total cost of this great work, inclusive of the above additions, is computed at Rs. 3,18,83,905, of which Rs. 2,83,06,642 nearly is the outlay up to the end of 1875-76. The grant for 1876-77 amounts to Rs. 3,82,000, which will be spent chiefly on rectifications and alterations of existing works.

For the Agra Canal the grant for 1876-77 is Rs. 2,18,000. This canal began to yield revenue in the winter of 1874-75. The main channel, 110 miles in length, is virtually complete; the navigable junctions to Agra and Muttra will probably be finished by the commencement of the ensuing rainy season, or shortly after, and the distributaries are all in an advanced state. The navigable channel connecting the Hindun with the Jumna River above the great weir is approaching completion. The total estimated cost of the works is Rs 76,44,440 exclusive of book charges, and the computed outlay to end of 1875-76 Rs. 73,20,255. The area of irrigation is expected to be 380,000 acres when fully developed. The weir across the River Jumna at the head of this canal, about 7 miles below the City of Delhi, is the first work of the kind ever constructed in North India, and has so far been a complete success, having withstood the action of the floods of four rainy seasons, some of them higher than any yet recorded.

The last work in progress is that known as the Lower Ganges Canal drawing its supply of water from the Ganges River at a point about 3 miles below Rajghat, the crossing place of the Railway from Allyghur to Moradabad. A masonry weir is being constructed across the river whence the main supply channel will be carried, skirting the edge of the high land until it enters it with a moderate depth of excavation. The works are intended to provide irrigation for the lower Districts of the Ganges-Jumna Doab, which the existing Ganges Canal is unable to supply, as well as to a portion of the tract now irrigated from that canal, thus setting free a share of the water of the upper canal for the irrigation of lands higher up the Doab which are still in need of it. The main channels of the project will also be navigable. The aggregate length of new channels as projected will be about 550 miles and of distributaries 940 miles. The cost of the works was originally estimated at Rs. 2,05,30,000, but this, a revised estimate lately prepared but not yet submitted, shows will be largely exceeded owing to increases in rates of work and other causes. The weir differs from that across the Jumna at the head of the Agra Canal being of masonry with a vertical drop, whereas the latter is chiefly of stone without mortar in the form of an inclined plain down stream. The deep foundations would, it was expected, be completed across the river by the coming rainy season: good progress has been made on the weir sluices and canal head works. The works for training the river above the weir, a most important part of the design, which have been in progress since the commencement, have so far been most successful. Excavation of channels and masonry works are in progress along a considerable length of the main canal. Altogether the progress has been very rapid on this scheme up to date and would probably be still greater were it possible to supply funds to the full extent of the demand. It has, however, been found necessary as in the case of the Bengal works, owing to financial exigencies, to curtail the grant for next year from Rs. 26,00,000 to Rs. 16,00,000; as a considerably larger sum than even that first given could be economically spent, it will now be necessary in all probability to stop work on all except the most urgent portions of the works in progress. The computed outlay on this work to the end of the year 1875-76 amounts to Rs. 92,58,200.

For similar reasons to those given above the grant for the completion works of the existing Ganges Canal has been reduced by Rs. 4,00,000.

In explanation of the manner in which the reductions were determined on, it may be said that it was considered better to select a few for reduction rather than make an equal reduction in all. The object in such cases is to get as many projects as possible into a condition to be serviceable and to earn revenue. As Railways are usually more quickly constructed than canals, it was resolved to make the required reductions in the latter. And amongst the canals the selection of these and other projects for reduction has been made on the grounds that the general financial results would suffer less by checking progress on works the completion of which is still at a distance, than by deterring the completion of those nearly finished. One exception has been made in the case of the Sirhind Canal, the progress on which it seemed to the Government of India unadvisable to check Native States being co-sharers in the undertaking and having hitherto punctually contributed their proportion of the annual outlay.

During the year a new project was under consideration for irrigating a portion of Bundlecund where irrigation is much needed owing to the precarious and usually scanty rainfall, by a masonry dam across the river Betwa raised 25 feet above the deepest point of the head, whence channels are projected to distribute the water on the left bank of the river. The cost of the works is estimated at Rs. 30,26,248 exclusive of book charges, and the probable area irrigable 80,000 acres. It has not yet been decided whether the expected financial results would justify the carrying out of the scheme by extraordinary funds.

50. In the Punjab the grant for 1876-77 is distributed among four works, three of which are in progress, one has lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Baree Doab Canal, for which the grant is Rs. 5,00,000, has been yielding revenue since the year 1860. The total cost of the works exclusive of book charges is expected to be Rs. 1,62,50 224, of which the computed outlay to the end of the year 1875 76 amounts to Rs. 1,45,33,466, the total area of the irrigation when fully developed is estimated at 543,000 acres. The works on which expenditure is now being incurred are two new branches which are approaching completion, and will probably be ready next year for the admission of the water, additions to the masonry weir across the River Ravee at the head of the canal, and the completion of the distributary system. The weir across the Ravee was extensively injured by the extraordinary floods of 1875, but the necessary additions will be completed before the ensuing rainy season.

The work on the Western Jumna Canal comprises a masonry weir across the River Jumna with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals in lieu of the temporary bunds and embankments by which the canals have hitherto been supplied. The weir was completed across the entire width of the river before the rains of 1875, and withstood the floods most successfully though they were higher than any with two exceptions, recorded during the last fifty years. The regulating heads will probably be ready for the admission of water in the course of next year. The other works have for their object the removal of the sanitary evils under which the irrigated tracts have long suffered, and consist of a new line of main channel from above Kurnaul to a few miles above the city of Delhi, the construction of a complete system of distribution in lieu of the old village water-courses, and the drainage of the irrigated tract. Two of the distributaries are in progress, and preliminary operations for commencing the new main channel. The progress is necessarily slow compared with that possible on an entirely new project, owing to difficulties inseparable from working in an extensively irrigated tract and for the most part water-logged soil. The sanctioned estimate for these works amounts Rs. 72,19,210 exclusive of book charges. No additional irrigation is contemplated, though the prevention of wastage by the improvement of the system of distribution may eventually lead to some increase The grant for next year for these works amounts to Rs. 7,50,000.

The largest work in band at present is the Sirhind Canal drawing its supply from the Sutlej River near the town of Roopur where it debouches into the plains, which will irrigate portions of the British districts of Ferozepoor and Loodiana and the Native States of Puttiala, Jheend and Nabha. The total estimated cost of the works amounts to Rs. 3,08,73,880, of which the above Native States will contribute about Rs. 1,18,70,000, the outlay to end of 1875-76 is computed at Rs. 1,19,54,590, the grant for 1876-77 being Rs. 25,00,000, of which the share payable by Native States is Rs. 10,00,000. The irrigable area from the British branches is estimated at 783,000 acres. The progress up to date is briefly as follows:—The regulating head is in an advanced state and the weir across the river commenced. Of five bridges on the main supply channel, 40 miles in length, one is complete, three well in hand. Stone for the heavy works in the Sutlej Valley is coming in plentifully by railway from quarries in the hills near Roopur: of the five branches by which the distribution of water below the main feeder is to be made, work is in progress on four. The deep excavation (45 feet deep 200 feet wide at bottom) at the head, some two miles in length, on the completion of which in great measure depends the time when the work can be brought into operation, will probably be finished in about 2 years. Upwards of 2,000 prisoners are employed on this portion of the work, the spoil from which is carried up to ground level by locomotive engines and trucks. The experiment of prison labour has been very successful in this instance, one of the very few in which it has been tried on so large a scale; the men work willingly, and there is little sickness among them.

The last project is the Swat Canal which has been lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,67,848, exclusive of book charges. It is intended to supply irrigation to a portion of the Eusufzaye District in the north-east of the Peshawur Valley, where the rain-fall is always scanty and very precarious, not only with the view of benefiting the present inhabitants of the Valley, but as seems likely to be the case, of inducing some of the lawless borderers from beyond the frontier to settle within British territory on lands which are now thinly populated on account of the want of water, and consequent precariousness of the means of subsistence. The prospects of a return on the outlay are fair, but even if the work were not directly remunerative, the political advantages would make it worth-while to incur the expenditure. The project comprises a weir across the Swat River close to the border not far from the frontier post of Abuzaee with head works to supply existing irrigation channels on the right bank, and the new canals on the left, which will distribute the water on the high-level plain between the Swat and Kalpanee Rivers, on the latter of which the cantonment of Hotee Murdan is situated. The area irrigable is estimated at 124,340 acres exclusive of 41,981 acres now irrigated by cuts from the river which will be supplied by the head works on the right of the weir, and by the main channel on the left bank. The grant for next year is Rs. 1,30,000 which will suffice for the operations of the first year.

ORDINARY.

51. The Ordinary grant for 1876-77 amounts to Rs. 94,00,000, of which Rs. 19,32,705 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works, Rs. 65,15,118 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and Rs. 9,52,177 are charges debitable to works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept up.

The principal works provided for under the head of Capital are as follow—

	Capital.	Current expenses.	Outlay on works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5,00,825	19,36,783	2,84,392	27,22,000
Bombay	5,82,923	10,92,043	55,034	17,30,000
Bengal	81,480	5,83 844	6,03,676	12,69,000
North Western Provinces	2,74,150	14,25,850	...	17,00,000
Punjab	1,72,527	13,60,473	...	15,33,000
Burmah	2,22,000	47,000	6,000	2,75,000
Rajputana	98,800	69,125	2,075	1,70,000
Coorg	...	...	1,000	1,000
	19,32,705	65,15,118	9,52,177	94,00,000

52. In Madras Rs. 20,811 are provided for an extension of the Nellore Weir across the Pennair River which will be completed in the course of next year. Rs 27,500 for extension of another weir across the Poonnier in the South Arcot District, which will also be completed or nearly so during the year 1876-77. For the Madras Water-supply Project from the Red Hills Tank the grant is Rs. 36,807. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 13,00,543, of which the computed expenditure to end of 1875-76 is Rs. 12,89,916. For the Chumbrumbaukum Tank the grant is Rs. 19,370, the total estimated cost being Rs. 5,08,634, of which the computed expenditure to end of current year is Rs. 4,12,797. For improvements to the embankments along the River Pennair estimated at Rs. 1,10,400, a grant of Rs. 47,700 is allowed.

The expenditure on repairs to existing works was heavy during the year 1875-76, and must continue so probably for some years owing to the damage caused by the extraordinary floods in September and October 1874. In a return lately received the outlay required for urgent repairs only is estimated at Rs. 11,00,000, and to place the works generally in a safe condition not less than Rs. 15,00,000 more. A much larger sum could be spent during the next year if funds were available.

53. In Bombay Rs. 97,600 is provided for completing an embankment, 40 miles in length, along the right bank of the Indus to shut off the inundation which in 1874 threatened the destruction of the Station of Jacobabad. The total estimated outlay is Rs. 7,02,556, of which the computed expenditure to end of the current year is Rs 6,22,556. For the Desert Canal, along the northern frontier of Scinde the grant is Rs. 1,22,000, the estimated cost being Rs. 8,34,811, and the outlay to end of current year computed at Rs. 2,77,541. For the Sukkur Canal Rs. 31,720 is allowed, for the Western Narra works Rs. 50,680, and for the Eastern Narra Rs. 73,200. These are all inundation canals supplying irrigation for the summer crop, but little or none for the winter crop. Work in Scinde progresses slowly owing to the scarcity of labour; but of the value of those works incomplete and imperfect as they are, there is no doubt whatever, though it is not yet possible to show the financial results in exact figures. Three storage tanks, for which the aggregate grant is Rs. 93,004, will be completed during the year, the total estimated cost being Rs. 5,87,581, and the computed expenditure to end of 1875-76, Rs. 5,13,677. The grant for current expenses on works in operation amounts to Rs. 10,92,043 against Rs. 10,24,761 in 1875-76.

54. In Bengal the only grant under the head of Capital is Rs. 81,480 for investigations in Tirhoot connected with projected irrigation works in the tract which suffered from famine in 1873-74. Up to the end of the year 1875-76, the computed expenditure on these and the Gunduck embankment surveys is Rs. 3,25,880. The great difficulty in projecting works in this tract which would be likely to be of service in a year of drought is the uncertainty of the water-supply from any except the large rivers, and from these the cost of drawing the water is necessarily greater than from the smaller rivulets which intersect that country. The result of the investigations hitherto is that a supply in a dry season can only be relied on from the large Rivers Gunduck and Kosi, and from two others of comparatively small capacity, the Bagmatte and the Kumla. The investigations now in progress are therefore limited to projecting the most economical mode of providing the supply required from the above sources. It is said that irrigation is not required in these tracts except in years of deficient rain-fall, so that the prospects of a return on the outlay are not encouraging. Of the total grant for works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept, amounting to Rs. 6,03,676, the greater portion (Rs. 5,38,396) is for construction and maintenance of flood embankments in various districts of the Province. The grant for current expenses, Rs. 5,83,844, will be expended on the four large works constructed from Extraordinary funds, and includes charges for assessment of revenue as well as maintenance of the works; the increase above the outlay of the year 1875-76 is due to the Soane Canals which will commence to irrigate regularly for the first time.

55. In the North Western Provinces under the head of Capital, Rs. 32,000 are provided for drainage and Protective works on the Ganges Canal; for rectifications on the Eastern Jumna Canal the grant is Rs. 1,21,500, and for two of the Rohilkhund Canals, the Kailas and Kitcha, which will probably be completed during the year, Rs. 1,22,450.

The grant for current expenses is distributed among seven series of works. It amounts to Rs. 14,25,850 against Rs. 13,31,950 in the year 1875-76; the increase being mainly due to the development of irrigation on the new Agra Canal, and to a portion of the cost of renewals of two of the old locks on the Ganges Canal, amounting to Rs. 99,100, being charged to maintenance.

56. In the Punjab, Capital outlay is provided as follows:—Rs 47,500 for completing a canal in the Bunnoo Valley, the unfinished works of which were purchased from a native gentleman of Esakheyl, who was unable to complete them, for Rs. 33,338. For distributaries from one of the Sutlej Inundation Canals which will be nearly completed during the year, the grant is Rs. 11,710; and for the completion of surveys and irrigation projects in the Derajat, Lower Baree, and Rechna Doabs, which have been in progress for some years, Rs. 1,00,000 is provided. The grant for current expenses is Rs. 13,60,473 against Rs. 11,46,220 in the year 1875-76, distributed among seven series of works. The large increase is mainly due to the outlay necessary for the repairs of extensive injuries to the works on the Baree Doab, Upper Sutlej and Western Jumna Canals by the extraordinary floods in August and September 1875; the fall of rain in the Baree Doab on one occasion was 23 inches in about 36 hours, and this extended over a very large area.

57. The grants for British Burmah, under both Capital and Revenue, will be expended on construction of maintenance and embankments along the River Irrawaddy and its effluents. These works, though no direct returns from them are shown, have been most successful in the reclamation of large areas of land and protection of cultivation from the river inundations.

58. In Rajpootana the greater portion of the Capital grant, amounting to Rs. 78,000, is provided for the completion of the Jalea reservoir, one of the new storage works which has been in progress the last few years, another, the Rajaosie, for which the grant is Rs. 1,250, will also be completed during the year. The maintenance grant provides Rs 47,740 for the old tanks, of which there are a large number in the Province. For three of the new reservoirs, the Bheer, Bulad, and Rajaosie lately brought into operation, the aggregate grant is Rs. 5,524. All the irrigation works in the Province are storage reservoirs, dependent for their supply upon the local rain-fall.

59. The aggregate Capital outlay on Irrigation Works throughout India up to the end of the year 1874-75 as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department amounts to Rs. 15,04,77,970 (a). Of this, the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay, aggregating Rs. 3,46,47,220, is not absolutely correct, their accounts not having been yet completely adjusted; the expenditure in Burmah, Rs. 22,74,870, has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and the Central Provinces, on which the outlay has been Rs. 7,83,840, have been abandoned. In Rajpootana the outlay, Rs. 11,26,980, which includes expenditure on old works, is as nearly correct, as it is possible now to make it. In the three Provinces of Lower Bengal, North-West and the Punjab, the aggregate outlay was Rs. 11,16,45,060, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

	Rs.
(a) Madras	1,77,37,550
Bombay	1,69,09,670
Burmah	22,74,870
Rajpootana	11,26,980
Oudh	4,41,250
Central Provinces	3,42,590
Bengal	3,65,13,220
North Western Provinces	4,53,56,900
Punjab	2,97,74,940
	15,04,77,970

60. The gross direct revenue for the year 1875-76 is estimated at Rs. 52,89,000, of which Rs. 50,37,400 are derived from the three above-named Provinces, the bulk of it being collected on the nine series of works of which the Capital debit at end of 1874-75, and the revenue and working expenses as computed up to the end of 1875-76, are shown below:—

	Capital outlay at end of 1874-75.	Revenue. Direct.	Revenue. Indirect.	Total.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	Percentage of net profit on Capital at end of 1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Orissa ...	1,55,19,500	43,000	...	43,000	2,15,323	—1,72,323	—1·11
Midnapoor...	61,30,400	1,50,000	...	1,50,000	1,74,113	—24,113	—0·39
Tidal Canal ...	17,98,190	44,000	...	44,000	30,080	13,920	0·77
Soane ...	1,26,21,740	60,000	...	60,000	1,18,923	—58,9,23	—0·47
Ganges ...	2,76,77,210	21,70,100	5,61,000	27,31,100	10,48,924	16,82,176	6·08
Eastern Jumna ...	21,94,690	6,15,300	2,21,000	8,36,300	2,16,428	6,19,872	28·24
Agra ...	64,48,610	47,300	...	47,300	91,321	—44,021	—0·68
Western Jumna ...	38,11,510	10,50,000	3,72,000	14,22,000	4,00,000	10,22,000	26·82
Baree Doab ...	1,41,27,800	7,11,850	2,00,000	9,11,850	3,50,0 0	5,61,850	3·97
	9,08,29,680	48,91,550	13,54,000	62,45,550	26,45,102	36,00,448	3·98

The gross direct revenue expected amounts to Rs. 48,91,550 and the working expenses to Rs. 26,45,102, leaving a net profit of 2·48 per cent. on the outlay; and adding the indirect return, or portion of land revenue due to the works, the total net profit will be Rs. 36,00,448 or 3·98 per cent. The aggregate profits from the large works are less than for some years previously owing to the inclusion in the Capital account of the outlay on two new series of works, the Soane and Agra Canals, which yield revenue for the first time, while their current expenses are necessarily large compared with the revenue, which could not be expected to be very considerable in the first year of their working existence.

In paragraphs 13 a general view of the return expected in the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 has already been given.

61. The revenue from the Agra Canal, however, is very largely in excess of what was anticipated; cultivators everywhere seem [illegible] levied on this ca[illegible] work in Northern [illegible] rapid development of th[illegible]

On the Soane Canals a much [illegible] been obtained had the works been [illegible] the water, but it has been explained elsewhere [illegible] tion was given this year only under the pressure [illegible] prehended scarcity on account of the failure of rain in September last. It is expected that regular irrigation may commence for the autumn crop of 1876-77.

The development of the irrigation on the Orissa Canals is still very slow. The completion of direct navigable communication from Cuttack to False Point harbour and the port of Chandballee will, it is hoped, tend to increase cultivation in Orissa by facilitating the export of produce.

The working expenses of both the Punjab series of canals were exceptionally heavy, especially on the Baree Doab Canal, owing to emergent repairs consequent on the damage from the floods of August and September last. The new masonry weir across the Ravee at the heads of the latter canal was breached so extensively that it was necessary again to have recourse to temporary bunds to keep up the canal supply during the last winter season. The repairs however have been vigorously pushed on, and the dam is expected to be in working order again before the floods of next rainy season.

On the Ganges Canal the financial results are eminently satisfactory, and are likely to improve still further.

62. On a portion of the outlay on the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, amounting to Rs. 99,96,960, the guaranteed interest payable annually by the State is Rs. 4,99,830 in addition to which the annual deficit, or difference between the working expenses and the revenue is now and has been for some years also paid by Government; this for the current year is computed at Rs. 1,67,000, for 1876-77 at Rs. 80,000. Land is also given free under the terms of the agreement, and there is an annual expenditure on account of State control; these two items are estimated for 1876-77 at Rs. 10,500. The development of the irrigation and consequent growth of revenue on these works has hitherto been very slow.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs
Receipts	45,000	75,000
Expenses ...	2,12,000	1,55,000
	1,67,000	80,000

63. In Mysore the funds for the Irrigation Works are provided altogether from the revenue of that State; the work to be done is almost all in restoring the old series of tanks and channels which had fallen into a very general state of disrepair, and on these works depends mainly the cultivation throughout Mysore. Of tanks upwards of 37,000 have been registered, and the list is still incomplete. For restoration and improvements of tanks and channels from rivers Rs. 8,33,847 is provided for 1876-77, and for current expenses on works in operation Rs. 2,46,153, making a total of Rs. 10,80 000 against a computed outlay to end of year 1875-76 of Rs. 8,97,000. The returns from these works are included in the land revenue.

(To be Continued.)

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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30	74 14	342 11
40	79 18	375 10
50	92 16	412 5

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25	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 0
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